

Macaulay, Thomas Babington

Selections from Macaulay Zum Schul- und Privatgebrauch ; mit Wörterverzeichnis, zwei Plänen u. einer Karte

München 1894

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Herausgegeben von
J. Bauer und Dr. Th. Link.

SELECTIONS
FROM
MACAULAY.

Zum Schul- und Privatgebrauch

herausgegeben von

Dr. R. Ackermann.

Mit Wörterverzeichnis, zwei Plänen u. einer Karte.

München, 1894.

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SELECTIONS
FROM
MACAULAY.

Macaulays Leben und Werke.

Thomas Babington Macaulay wurde am 25. Oktober 1800 zu Rothley Temple in Leicestershire, dem Wohnsitze seines Onkels, geboren. Sein Vater Zacharias, ein streng religiöser Mann und eifriger Apostel des Sklavenbefreiers Wilberfora, wohnte damals in Clapham, einer südlichen Vorstadt Londons, und dort wurde er auch bis zu seinem 12. Jahre erzogen, worauf er in verschiedene Privatschulen (*grammar schools*) kam. Als ein geistig frühreifes Kind zeigte er schon bald die Lust zum Fabulieren, eine erstaunliche Kunst im Verseschmieden und eine unbezähmbare Lesewut; dieser Eifer blieb ihm auch später treu, wie denn seine Belesenheit in der Romanlitteratur aller Nationen eine ganz hervorragende war; dabei pflegte er das Studium der Klassiker, besonders der Griechen und Römer, bis in sein spätes Alter. Mit 19 Jahren kam er auf die Universität Cambridge, wo er nach seiner Aufnahme in das Trinity College die Jurisprudenz als Fachstudium wählte; dort zeichnete er sich so aus, dass ihm verschiedene Preise (z. B. in englischer Dichtung) zufielen, und auch die höchste Ehrung, eine *fellowship*, zu teil wurde. Seit 1826 prak-

tizierte Macaulay in dem Juristenkollegium zu Lincoln's Inn in London. Obwohl er schon im nächsten Jahre eine Verwendung am Gericht für Konkurs-sachen fand, trieb er seine litterarischen Studien emsig weiter, debütierte erst mit kleineren Aufsätzen in Zeitschriften, bis plötzlich sein Essay über Milton in der *Edinburgh Review* ihn bekannt machte und auch die Augen der Politiker der liberalen Partei (*Whigs*) auf ihn lenkte. Schon im Jahre 1830 wurde er als Abgeordneter für Calne ins Parlament gewählt, und von da ab beginnt seine glänzende Laufbahn als Staatsmann, Redner, Dichter, Essayist und Geschichtsschreiber. Seine Bedeutung als Parlamentsredner stieg derart, dass er bereits 1832 eine Stellung im liberalen Ministerium erhielt, und als er sich 1834 durch eine Rede über die Neuordnung der Verhältnisse in Ostindien hervorgethan hatte, wurde er im selben Jahre zum Mitglied des neuen Verwaltungsrates in Kalkutta ernannt.

Fünf Jahre blieb er als Vorsitzender der gesetzgebenden Kommission in dieser Stellung. Bleibende Verdienste hatte er sich als Mitschöpfer des neuen indischen Gesetzbuches erworben; bei all seiner amtlichen Thätigkeit im fernen Osten liess er jedoch nie seine litterarischen Studien ausser Acht. Seine genaue Kenntniss des Landes und der Verhältnisse hat er später in seinen vielgelesenen Essays über Lord Clive und Warren Hastings bewiesen. Nach England zurückgekehrt erhielt er wieder einen Sitz im Unterhaus, den er bis 1847 innehatte, und war verschiedene Male Mitglied des Ministeriums. Im letztgenannten Jahre wurde er infolge religiöser

Differenzen in Edinburgh nicht wiedergewählt, jedoch bereits 1852 von derselben Stadt mit hoher Ehrung abermals ins Parlament geschickt, bis er 1856 aus Gesundheitsrücksichten sein Mandat niederlegte. Aber noch manche andere Auszeichnungen erwarteten ihn: unter anderen erhielt er vom König von Preussen den Orden *pour le mérite*; seine Königin vor allem erhob ihn im Jahre 1857 zum Range eines Pairs von Grossbritannien.

Macaulay war nicht verheiratet; sein Heim fand er in der Familie seiner Schwester, die an seinen Freund Sir Charles Trevelyan verheiratet war; sein Neffe hat ihm in einer Biographie ein würdiges Denkmal errichtet.

Macaulays Ende war rasch und schmerzlos: er starb mitten in litterarischen Plänen am 28. Dezember 1859 und wurde am 9. Januar 1860 im „Dichterswinkel“ der Westminsterabtei zu London beigesetzt.

Nach langjährigen Vorstudien, deren Früchte in historischen, kulturgeschichtlichen und litterarhistorischen Essays zu Tage traten, erschienen 1849 die zwei ersten Bände seiner englischen Geschichte, die einen ungeheuren Erfolg hatten. In seiner Art steht das Werk einzig da; es bietet eine Fülle verarbeiteten Materials in interessanter, lebhafter und anschaulicher Schilderung, so zwar, dass seine Lektüre mehr fesselt als die schönste Prosadichtung und doch zugleich volle historische Wahrheit und Detailkenntnis gewährt. Ein Hauptvorteil des Werkes ist sein reines, idiomatisches Englisch. Die beiden ersten Bände bieten die Regierung Jakobs II. und die Revolution im Jahre

1688. 1855 erschienen weitere zwei Bände, die bis zum Frieden von Ryswick gehen; ein nach seinem Tode (1861) herausgegebener Schlussband brachte die Regierung Wilhelms des Oraniers zu Ende. Es war Macaulay nicht vergönnt, wie es sein Plan gewesen, die Geschichte bis auf die neuere Zeit fortzuführen.

Die drei von uns ausgewählten Stücke zeigen den Reichtum und die Mannigfaltigkeit des Inhalts von Macaulays Hauptwerk. Die Schilderung Londons 1685 führt den Leser in die wichtigsten Partien der Hauptstadt und deren Leben ein, so dass sie auch für die Jetztzeit Interesse bietet. Die Gründung der Bank von England, jenes Weltinstituts von unendlicher Macht, dürfte schon an sich das Interesse des gebildeten Lesers erregen und gibt zugleich einen Einblick in die Thätigkeit des englischen Parlaments. Der Besuch Peters des Grossen in England ist merkwürdig in Anbetracht der Stellung, welche die beiden mächtigen Kolosse, das englische und das russische Reich, heutzutage gegeneinander einnehmen.

Der Text der Ausgabe ist derjenige der Stereotyp-Ausgabe von 1871 in II Bänden, London, Longmans & Co.; die Anmerkungen unter dem Texte beruhen auf durchwegs selbständiger Arbeit.

London in 1685.

The position of Lōndon relatively to the other towns of the empire, was, in the time of Charles the Second¹, far higher than at present.

For at present² the population of London is little more than six times the population of Mānchester or of Līverpool. In the days of Charles the Second the population of London was more than seventeen times the population of Brīstol or of Norwich³. It may be doubted whether any other instance can be mentioned of a great kingdom in which the first city* was more than seventeen times as large as the second. There is reason to believe that, in 1685, London had been, during about half a century, the most populous capital in Eūrope. The inhabitants, who are now at least nineteen hundred thousand, were then probably little more than half a million. London had in the world only one commercial rival, now long ago outstripped, the mighty and opulent Amsterdam. English writers boasted of the forest of masts and yardarms* which covered the river

¹ Karl II., 1660--1685, aus dem Hause *Stuart*.

² Im Jahre 1848, als die zwei ersten Bände von *Macaulay's History* erschienen.

³ spr. Nōrich (*w* stumm).

* Die mit * bezeichneten Wörter werden dem Schüler zum Aufsuchen im Wörterbuch besonders empfohlen.

from the Bridge¹ to the Tower², and of the stupendous sums which were collected at the Custom House in Thames Street.³ There is, indeed, no doubt that the trade of the metropolis then bore* a far greater proportion than at present to the whole trade of the country; yet to our generation the honest vaunting of our ancestors must appear almost ludicrous. The shipping which they thought incredibly great appears not to have exceeded seventy thousand tons. This was, indeed, then more than a third of the whole tonnage of the kingdom, but is now less than a fourth of the tonnage of Newcâstle⁴, and is nearly equalled by the tonnage of the steam vessels of the Thames. The customs* of London amounted, in 1685, to about three hundred and thirty thousand pounds a year. In our time the net duty paid annually, at the same place, exceeds ten millions.

Whoever examines the maps of London which were published towards the close of the reign of Charles the Second will see that only the nucleus of the present capital then existed. The town did not, as now, fade by imperceptible degrees into the country. No long avenues of villas, embowered in lilacs and laburnums, extended from the great centre of wealth and civilisation almost

¹ *London Bridge*, bis vor 100 Jahren die einzige Brücke in London über die *Thames*, verbindet die *City*, den Mittelpunkt des Geschäftslebens, mit dem *Borough*, einem Industrie-distrikt auf der Südseite des Flusses.

² *The Tower*, unter Wilhelm dem Eroberer Palast und Citadelle von London, später meist Staatsgefängnis, jetzt Regierungs-Arsenal und Aufbewahrungsort der Kronjuwelen, östlich der *City* an der *Tames*.

³ *The Customhouse*, das Zollhaus, östlich vom *Tower* und in der Nähe desselben. *Thames Street* läuft parallel und nördlich der *Thames*, im Süden der *City*, vom *Tower* bis südlich der St. Paulskirche. *Thames*, spr. *Tēmz*.

⁴ Berühmter Stapelplatz für Kohlen im N.O. Englands.

to the boundaries of Mīddlesex¹ and far into the heart of Kēnt¹ and Sūrry¹. In the east, no part of the immense line of warehouses and artificial lakes which now stretches from the Tower to Bläckwall² had even been projected. On the west, scarcely one of those stately piles of building which are inhabited by the noble and wealthy was in existence; and Chēlsea³, which is now peopled by more than forty thousand human beings, was a quiet country village with about a thousand inhabitants. On the north, cattle fed, and sportsmen wandered with dogs and guns, over the site of the borough of Marylebone⁴, and over far the greater part of the space now covered by the boroughs of Fīnsbury⁵ and of the Tower Hāmlets⁶. Īslington⁷ was almost a solitude; and poets loved to contrast its silence and repose with the din and turmoil of the monster London. On the south the capital is now connected with its suburb by several bridges, not inferior in magnificence and solidity to the noblest works of the Cæsars⁸. In 1685, a single line of irregular arches,

¹ Der Süden Londons (*Southwark* und *Lambeth*) liegt in den Grafschaften *Surrey* und *Kent*; der nördliche Hauptteil (*Eastend*, *City* und *Westend*) in den Grafschaften *Middlesex* und *Essex*.

² *Blackwall* im äussersten Osten Londons nördlich der Thames, mit den *East India Docks*.

³ Früher ein Dorf, jetzt eine Vorstadt Londons, nördlich der Thames und südlich vom *Hyde Park*.

⁴ Im äussersten N.W. von London; den Hauptteil nimmt jetzt *Regent's Park* mit den Zoologischen und Botanischen Gärten ein; spr. *Märibūn*.

⁵ Ein Stadtteil im Norden der City.

⁶ *Boroughs* hier die zu Parlamentswahlen berechtigten Stadtbezirke, die wieder in verschiedene Wahlkreise zerfallen können; so stellen die *Tower Hamlets* 7 Abgeordnete.

⁷ Stark bevölkerter Stadtteil im Norden Londons.

⁸ Im allgemeinen die Bezeichnung für die römischen Kaiser.

overhung by piles of mean and crazy houses, and garnished, after a fashion worthy of the naked barbarians of Dâhomy¹, with scores of mouldering heads, impeded the navigation of the river.

Of the metropolis, the City, properly so called, was the most important division. At the time of the Restoration² it had been built, for the most part, of wood and plaster; the few bricks that were used were ill baked; the booths where goods were exposed to sale projected far into the streets, and were overhung by the upper stories*. A few specimens of this architecture may still be seen in those districts which were not reached by the great fire³. That fire had, in a few days, covered a space of little less than a square mile, with the ruins of eighty-nine churches and of thirteen thousand houses. But the City had risen again with a celerity which had excited the admiration of neighbouring countries. Unfortunately the old lines of the streets had been to a great extent preserved; and those lines, originally traced in an age when even princesses performed their journeys on horseback, were often too narrow to allow wheeled carriages to pass each other with ease, and were therefore ill adapted for the residence of wealthy persons in an age when a coach and six was a fashionable luxury. The style of building was, however, far superior to that of the City which had perished. The ordinary material was brick, of much better quality than had for-

¹ Negerstaat am Golf von Guinea in Afrika, dessen Bewohner durch ihren Kannibalismus bekannt sind.

² *The Restoration* = die Zurückführung der *Stuarts* (Karl II.) auf den englischen Thron durch General *Monk* 1660.

³ Vom 2.—7. September 1666, zerstörte 460 Strassen mit 89 Kirchen und 13,200 Häusern. Zum Andenken daran am nördl. Ausgang von London Bridge eine Säule, „*the Monument*“ genannt.

merly been used. On the sites of the ancient parish churches had arisen a multitude of new domes¹, towers¹, and spires¹ which bore the mark of the fertile genius of Wren². In every place, save one, the traces of the great devastation had been completely effaced. But the crowds of workmen, the scaffolds, and the masses of hewn stone were still to be seen where the noblest of Protestant temples was slowly rising on the ruins of the old Cathedral of St. Paul³.

The whole character of the City has, since that time, undergone a complete change. At present the bankers, the merchants, and the chief shopkeepers repair* thither on six mornings of every week for the transaction of business; but they reside in other quarters of the metropolis, or at suburban country seats surrounded by shrubberies and flowergardens. This revolution in private habits has produced a political revolution of no small importance. The City is no longer regarded by the wealthiest traders with that attachment which every man naturally feels for his home. It is no longer associated in their minds with domestic affections and endearments. The fireside, the nursery, the social table, the quiet bed are not there. Lombard Street⁴ and Thread-

¹ *The dome* ist mit einer Kuppel bedeckt, *the tower* ist oben flach und an Gestalt rund, viereckig oder polygonisch; *the spire* ist pyramiden- oder kegelförmig zugespitzt. Kirchturm mit einfacher Spitze *steeple*.

² Sir *Christopher Wren*, berühmter Architekt in der zweiten Hälfte des 17. und am Anfang des 18. Jahrhunderts, Erbauer der St. Paulskirche und des „*Monument*“.

³ Der Bau wurde von *Wren* 1675 begonnen und 1710 vollendet. Sie ist, wenn auch kleiner, der St. Peterskirche in Rom ähnlich und die drittgrösste Kirche der Welt.

⁴ *Lombard Street* im Herzen der City, östlich vom *Mansion House* ausgehend. Von alters her bedeutend durch seine Bank- und Finanzgeschäfte; der Name kommt von den „lom-

needle¹ Street are merely places where men toil and accumulate. They go elsewhere to enjoy and to expend. On a Sunday, or in an evening after the hours of business, some courts and alleys, which a few hours before had been alive with hurrying feet and anxious faces, are as silent as the glades of a forest. The chiefs of the mercantile interest are no longer citizens. They avoid, they almost contemn municipal honours and duties. Those honours and duties are abandoned to men who, though useful and highly respectable, seldom belong to the princely commercial houses of which the names are renowned throughout the world.

In the seventeenth century the City was the merchant's residence. Those mansions of the great old burghers which still exist have been turned into counting houses and warehouses; but it is evident that they were originally not inferior in magnificence to the dwellings which were then inhabited by the nobility². They sometimes stand in retired and gloomy courts, and are accessible only by inconvenient passages: but their dimensions are ample, and their aspect stately. The entrances are decorated with richly carved pillars and canopies*. The staircases and landing* places are not wanting in grandeur. The floors* are sometimes of wood, tessellated after the fashion of France. The palace of Sir Rōbert Clāyton³, in

bardischen“ Geldmännern aus Genua und Florenz, die im 14. und 15. Jahrhundert die verfolgten Juden als Geldverleiher ersetzten.

¹ Von der *Bank of England* östlich ausgehende Strasse.

² Der höhere Adel im Gegensatz zur *gentry*. Derselbe ist berechtigt zu einem Sitz im *House of Lords*. Zur *peerage* (Kronadel) gehören: *duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron*.

³ Der reichste Kaufmann Londons dieser Zeit, zugleich durch seine Freigebigkeit und Wohlthätigkeit berühmt. Auch seine Villa in *Surrey* galt als ein paradiesischer Aufenthalt.

the Old Jewry¹, contained a superb banqueting room, wainscoted with cedar, and adorned with battles of gods and giants in fresco². Sir Dŭdley North³ expended four thousand pounds, a sum which would then have been important to a Duke, on the rich furniture of his reception rooms in Bāsinghall Street⁴. In such abodes, under the last Stūarts⁵, the heads of the great firms lived splendidly and hospitably. To their dwelling place they were bound by the strongest ties of interest and affection. There they had passed their youth, had made their friendships, had courted their wives, had seen their children grow up, had laid the remains of their parents in the earth, and expected that their own remains would be laid. That intense patriotism which is peculiar to the members of societies congregated within a narrow space was, in such circumstances, strongly developed. London was to the Londoner, what Åthens was to the Athēnian of the age of Pēricles⁶, what Flōrence was to the Florentine of the fifteenth century. The citizen was proud of the grandeur of his city, punctilious about her claims to respect, ambitious of her offices*, and zealous for her franchises.

¹ „Judenviertel“, Strasse nahe der *Bank of England*, nach Westen.

² Freskomalerei auf der frisch getünchten Wand von grosser Haltbarkeit.

³ Einer der reichsten Kaufleute in orientalischen Waren, der lange in der Levante gelebt hatte; zugleich einer der bedeutendsten Theoretiker in seinem Fache, aber von gewissenlosem und käuflichem Charakter, der sich von den *Tories* zu jeder Massregel gebrauchen liess.

⁴ In der City, östlich von der Guildhall.

⁵ Karl II. von 1660—1685 und Jakob II. von 1685—1688.

⁶ Unter diesem grossen Staatsmann erreichte Athen seine höchste Blüte (460—429 v. Chr.).

At the close of the reign of Charles the Second the pride of the Londoners was smarting from a cruel mortification. The old charter¹ had been taken away; and the magistracy had been remodelled. All the civic functionaries were Tōries²; and the Whigs², though in numbers and in wealth superior to their opponents, found themselves excluded from every local dignity. Nevertheless, the external splendour of the municipal government was not diminished, nay, was rather increased by this change. For, under the administration of some Pūritans³ who had lately borne* rule, the ancient fame of the City for good cheer* had declined: but under the new magistrates, who belonged to a more festive party, and at whose boards* guests of rank and fashion from beyond Tēple Bār⁴ were often seen, the Guīldhall⁵ and the halls of

¹ Der älteste städtische Freibrief stammt von Wilhelm dem Eroberer.

² Die Namen der zwei grossen politischen Parteien in England, *Tories* ursprünglich die Konservativen, *Whigs* die Liberalen. Der erstere Name soll irischen Ursprungs und 1679 zuerst aufgekommen sein, der letztere zuerst 1648 in Schottland gebraucht worden sein.

³ Ursprünglich diejenigen, die zur Zeit der Königin Elisabeth sich den traditionellen Formen des Gottesdienstes widersetzen und ihn vereinfachten; später allgemein die Anhänger *Cromwells* gegenüber den Royalisten. Sie zeichneten sich durch düsteren Fanatismus und eine übertrieben strenge Lebensführung aus.

⁴ Früher ein an den *Temple* (Sitz der Juristenschulen) anstossender Thorweg zwischen *Fleet Street* und *Strand*. Es war gleichsam der Zugang zur City von *Westminster* her, von dem Viertel der Herrscher und Grossen. Hier ritt der König feierlich ein, wenn er die City besuchte. 1878 wurde das Thor weggenommen.

⁵ Errichtet im 15. Jahrh. am nördl. Ende von *Kings Street* für die Sitzungen der Magistratskollegien; es enthält auch Bibliothek und Museum. Hier wird der *Lord Mayor* gewählt. Berühmt ist das jährliche *Lord Mayor's Bankett* dortselbst am 9. November.

the great companies were enlivened by many sumptuous banquets. During these repasts, odes, composed by the poet laureate¹ of the corporation, in praise of the King, the Duke², and the Mayor, were sung to music. The drinking was deep*, the shouting loud. An observant Tory, who had often shared in these revels, has remarked that the practice of huzzaing after drinking healths dates from this joyous period.

The magnificence displayed by the first civic magistrate was almost regal. The gilded coach, indeed, which is now annually³ admired by the crowd, was not yet a part of his state. On great occasions he appeared on horseback, attended by a long cavalcade, inferior in magnificence only to that which, before a coronation⁴, escorted the sovereign from the Tower to Westminster⁵. The Lord Mayor was never seen in public without his rich robe, his hood of black velvet, his gold chain, his jewel, and a great attendance of harbingers and guards. Nor did the world find anything ludicrous in the pomp which constantly surrounded him. For it was not more than became

¹ Eigentlich „gekrönter“ d. h. Hofdichter. Wie die Herrscher Englands seit dem 14. Jahrhundert ihre offiziellen Hofdichter hatten, so scheinen auch die Zünfte ihre bevorzugten Gelegenheitsdichter gehabt zu haben.

² Hier des Königs Bruder, *the Duke of York*, später Jakob II.

³ Bei *the Lord Mayor's Show* (9. Nov.), dem Festzug des neugewählten Bürgermeisters von London, von der City zum *Court of Justice*, um den Eid abzulegen. Auf denselben folgt das oben erwähnte Bankett. Die alljährlich neu zu wählenden Bürgermeister von London, York, Dublin führen den Titel *Lord Mayor*.

⁴ Karl II. schlief die Nacht vor seiner Krönung im Tower und zog von hier durch die City nach *Westminster* zur Krönung.

⁵ *Westminster*, Stadtteil westlich der City, enthält in *Westminster Hall* (früher die Residenz der Könige bis zu Heinrich VIII.) die Stätte, wo die Krönungsfeierlichkeiten stattfanden. Sie liegt dicht an den *Houses of Parliament*.

the place which, as wielding the strength and representing the dignity of the City of London, he was entitled to occupy in the state. That City being then not only without equal in the country, but without second, had, during five and forty years, exercised almost as great an influence on the politics of England as Paris has, in our own time, exercised on the politics of France. In intelligence* London was greatly in advance of every other part of the kingdom. A government, supported and trusted by London could in a day obtain such pecuniary means as it would have taken months to collect from the rest of the island. Nor were the military resources of the capital to be despised. The power which the Lord Lieutenants¹ exercised in other parts of the kingdom was in London entrusted to a Commission* of eminent citizens. Under the orders of this Commission were twelve regiments of foot* and two regiments of horse*. An army of drapers' apprentices and journeymen tailors, with common councilmen for captains and aldermen for colonels, might not indeed been able to stand* its ground against regular troops; but there were then very few regular troops in the kingdom. A town, therefore, which could send forth, at an hour's notice*, thousands of men, abounding in natural courage, provided with tolerable weapons, and not altogether untinctured with martial discipline, could not but be a valuable ally and a formidable enemy. It was not forgotten that Hämpden² and Pým² had been protected from lawless tyranny by the

¹ Die Statthalter in den Grafschaften. sp. *Levtėnant*.

² Mitglieder des Unterhauses, welche Karl I. mit bewaffneter Hand, entgegen der Verfassung, im Parlament ergreifen und des Hochverrats anklagen wollte. Die dadurch hervorgerufene Erhebung des Volkes zwang ihn, London zu verlassen.

London trainbands¹; that, in the great crisis of the civil war, the London trainband had marched to raise the siege of Gloucester²; or that, in the movement against the military tyrants which followed the downfall of Richard Crömwell³, the London trainbands hat borne* a signal part. In truth, it is no exaggeration to say that, but for* the hostility of the City, Charles the First⁴ would never have been vanquished, and that without the help of the City, Charles the Second could scarcely have been restored⁵.

These considerations may serve to explain why, in spite of that attraction which had, during a long course of years, gradually drawn the aristocracy westward, a few men of high rank had continued, till a very recent period, to dwell in the vicinity of the Exchange⁶ and of the Guildhall⁷. Shaftesbury⁸ and Bückingham⁸, while engaged in bitter and unscrupulous opposition to the government, had thought that they could nowhere carry on their intrigues so conveniently or so securely as under the protection of the City magistrates

¹ Die Bürgermiliz; vergl. *militia* (pag. 12).

² Während des Bürgerkrieges, im August 1643, von Karl I. belagert. spr. *Glöstr*.

³ Der Sohn *Oliver Cromwells* folgte diesem in der *Lord-Protectorwürde* 1658, legte sie aber nach einem halben Jahre nieder (1659). Er starb 1712.

⁴ 1625—1649; wurde am 30. Januar dieses letzteren Jahres enthauptet.

⁵ Siehe p. 4.

⁶ Mitten in der City zwischen *Threadneedle* und *Cornhill Street*, gegenüber der *Bank of England*.

⁷ Siehe pag. 8.

⁸ *George Villiers Duke of Buckingham* und *Antony Ashley Earl of Shaftesbury*, Minister unter Karl II. Sie waren Mitglieder des Ministeriums 1671, das nach den Anfangsbuchstaben der fünf Minister *The Cabal* genannt wurde. Spr. *Shâftsabri*.

and the City militia¹. Shaftesbury had therefore lived in Aldersgate Street², at a house which may still be easily known by pilasters and wreaths*, the graceful work of Inigo³. Buckingham had ordered his mansion near Charing Cross⁴, once the abode of the Archbishops of York⁵, to be pulled down; and, while streets and alleys which are still named after him were rising on that site, chose to reside in Dowgate⁶.

These, however, were rare exceptions. Almost all the noble families of England had long migrated beyond the walls. The district where most of their town houses stood lies between the City and the regions which are now considered as fashionable. A few great men still retained their hereditary hotels* in the Strand⁷. The stately dwellings on the south and west of Linco(l)n's Inn Fields⁸, the Piazza of Covent Garden⁹, Southampton Square*, which is now called Bloomsbury Square¹⁰, and King's Square in Soho Fields¹¹, which is now

¹ Siehe p. 11 Anm. 1.

² Von der St. Paulskirche ausgehend gegen Norden.

³ *Inigo Jones*, 1572—1651, bedeutender Architekt und Maler, treuer Anhänger Karls I.

⁴ Von *Trafalgar Square* nach Süden, zwischen *Strand* und *Whitehall*, im Mittelpunkt des *Westend*.

⁵ Nach seinem Kollegen, dem Erzbischof von *Canterbury*, der höchste Würdenträger der Staatskirche; er hat die Königin zu krönen, jener den König.

⁶ In *Cannon Street*, die von der St. Paulskirche südöstlich ausgeht.

⁷ Hauptverkehrsader zwischen City und Westend, läuft zwischen *Trafalgar Square* und *Fleet Street*.

⁸ Grosser Platz mit Anlagen, westlich der City und nördlich vom Strand.

⁹ Ebenfalls nördlich vom Strand, jetzt der Haupt-Obst-Gemüse- und Blumenmarkt.

¹⁰ Im N.W. des Westend, dicht am *British Museum*.

¹¹ Im S.W. von letzterem, jetzt bekannt durch seinen Bazar. Der Name soll von einem Ausruf der Sportsmänner stammen.

called Soho Square, were among the favourite spots. Foreign princes were carried to see Bloomsbury Square as one of the wonders of England. Soho Square, which had just been built, was to our ancestors a subject of pride with which their posterity will hardly sympathise. Mönmouth Square had been the name while the fortunes of the Duke of Monmouth¹ flourished; and on the southern side towered his mansion. The front, though ungraceful, was lofty and richly adorned. The walls of the principal apartments were finely sculptured with fruit, foliage, and armorial bearings*, and were hung with embroidered satin. Every trace of this magnificence has long disappeared; and no aristocratical mansion is to be found in that once aristocratical quarter. A little way north from Hō(l)born², and on the verge of the pastures and cornfields, rose two celebrated palaces, each with an ample garden. One of them, then called Southampton³ House, and subsequently Bēdford House, was removed about fifty years ago to make room for a new city, which now covers, with its squares, streets, and churches, a vast area, renowned in the seventeenth century for peaches and snipes. The other, Mōntagūe House, celebrated for its frescoes and furniture, was, a few months after the death⁴ of Charles the Second, burned to the ground, and was speedily succeeded by a more magnificent Montague House, which, having been long the repository of such various and precious treasures

¹ Natürlicher Sohn Karls II., machte 1685 nach der Tronbesteigung Jakobs II. einen misglückten Versuch, sich zum König aufzuwerfen, wurde gefangen genommen und enthauptet.

² Alter Stadtteil nördlich von *Fleet Street*, westlich der City, in dem auch *Milton* wohnte.

³ Der Name stammt von den Grafen gleichen Titels.

⁴ 6. Februar 1685.

of art, science, and learning as were scarcely ever before assembled under a single roof, has now given place to an edifice more magnificent still.¹

Nearer to the Court², on a space called Saint Jāmes's Fields, had just been built Saint Jāmes's Square³ and Jērmyn Street⁴. Saint Jāmes's Church⁵ had recently been opened for the accomodation of the inhabitants of this new quarter. Gōlden Square⁶, which was in the next generation inhabited by lords and ministers of state, had not yet been begun. Indeed the only dwellings to be seen on the north of Piccadilly⁷ were three or four isolated and almost rural mansions, of which the most celebrated was the costly pile* erected by Clārendon⁸, and nicknamed Dũnkirk⁸ House. It had been purchased after its founder's downfall by the Duke of Ālbemārle⁹. The Clarendon Hotel and Albemarle Street¹⁰ still preserve the memory of the site.

¹ *The British Museum*, das die grösste Bibliothek und die reichsten Museen der Welt enthält, zwischen *Russell, Bedford* und *Bloomsbury Square* im Westend.

² Der Hof befand sich unter Karl II. in *Whitehall Palace*, zwischen *Trafalgar Square* und *Westminster*. Von dem Palast ist heute nur noch die Bankett-Halle vorhanden.

³ Westlich von *Trafalgar Square* an *Pall Mall Street*.

⁴ Zwischen *St. James's Square* und *Piccadilly*.

⁵ Im Süden von *Piccadilly*, erbaut von *Wren*.

⁶ Nördlich von *Piccadilly*.

⁷ Eine der Hauptgeschäftsstrassen des Westend, 1 engl. Meile lang, zugleich ein Sitz der Aristokratie und der feinen *clubs*.

⁸ *Edward Hyde Earl of Clarendon*, Minister Karls II. und mit ihm verschwägert, soll den König veranlasst haben, *Dünkirchen* an *Ludwig XIV.* zu verkaufen. Er wurde 1667 gestürzt und verbannt.

⁹ Der Titel des Generals *Monk*, siehe pag. 4.

¹⁰ Sie mündet von Norden her in *Piccadilly* ein.

He who then rambled to what is now the gayest and most crowded part of Rēgent Street¹ found himself in a solitude, and was sometimes so fortunate as to have a shot at a woodcock. On the north the Oxford road² ran between hedges. Three or four hundred yards to the south were the garden walls of a few great houses, which were considered as quite out of town. On the west was a meadow renowned for a spring from which, long afterwards, Cōnduīt Street³ was named. On the east was a field not to be passed without a shudder by any Londoner of that age. There, as in a place far from the haunts of men, had been dug, twenty years before, when the great plague was raging, a pit into which the dead carts had nightly shot corpses by scores. It was popularly believed that the earth was deeply tainted with infection, and could not be disturbed without imminent risk to human life. No foundations were laid there till two generations had passed without any return of the pestilence, and till the ghastly spot had long been surrounded by buildings.

We should greatly err if we were to suppose that any of the streets and squares then bore the same aspect as at present. The great majority of the houses, indeed, have, since that time, been wholly, or in great part, rebuilt. If the most fashionable parts of the capital could be placed before us, such as they then were, we should be disgusted by their squalid appearance, and poisoned by their noisome atmosphere.

¹ Eine der schönsten Strassen Londons, im Westend, schneidet *Piccadilly* und *Oxford Street* von Süden nach Norden.

² Jetzt *Oxford Street*, eine der längsten und bedeutendsten Verkehrsadern, zwischen dem Nordwesten der Stadt und der City.

³ Mündet von Westen in *Regent Street* („Röhrenstrasse“ oder „Kanalstrasse“).

In Covent Garden¹ a filthy and noisy market was held close to the dwellings of the great. Fruit women screamed, carters fought, cabbage stalks and rotten apples accumulated in heaps at the thresholds of the Countess of Bērkschire and of the Bishop of Dūr(h)am².

The centre of Lincoln's Inn* Fields³ was an open space where the rabble congregated every evening, within a few yards of Cārdigan House⁴ and Winchester House, to hear mountebanks harangue, to see bears dance, and to set dogs at oxen. Rubbish was shot in every part of the area. Horses were exercised there. The beggars were as noisy and importunate as in the worst governed cities of the Continent. A Lincoln's Inn mummer was a proverb. The whole fraternity knew the arms and liveries of every charitably disposed grandee in the neighbourhood, and, as soon as his lordship's coach and six appeared, came hopping and crawling in crowds to persecute him. These disorders lasted, in spite of many accidents, and of some legal proceedings, till, in the reign of George the Second⁵, Sir Joseph Jēkyll, Master of the Rolls⁶, was knocked down and nearly killed in the middle of the square. Then at length palisades were set up, and a pleasant garden laid out.

Saint James's Square⁷ was a receptacle for all the offal and cinders, for all the dead cats and

¹ Siehe pag. 12 Anm. 9.

² Ausser den beiden Erzbischöfen gehören die Bischöfe von London, Durham und Winchester stets dem Oberhause an.

³ Siehe pag. 12 Anm. 8.

⁴ Die Grafschaft Cardigan im Süden von Wales.

⁵ 1727--1760.

⁶ Der Reichsarchivar, zugleich einer der höchsten Richter des Landes.

⁷ Siehe pag. 14 Anm. 3.

dead dogs of Westminster¹. At one time a cudgel player kept* the ring there. At another time an impudent squatter settled himself there, and built a shed for rubbish under the windows of the gilded saloons in which the first magnates² of the realm, Nôrfolk³, Ôrmond⁴, Kënt⁵, and Pëmbroke⁶, gave banquets and balls. It was not till these nuisances had lasted through a whole generation, and till much had been written about them, that the inhabitants applied to Parliament⁷ for permission to put up rails, and to plant trees.

When such was the state of the region inhabited by the most luxurious portion of society, we may easily believe that the great body of the population suffered what would now be considered as insupportable grievances. The pavement was detestable; all foreigners cried shame upon it. The drainage was so bad that in rainy weather the gutters soon became torrents. Several facetious poets have commemorated the fury with which these black rivulets roared down Snōw Hill⁸ and Lüd-

¹ Siehe pag. 9 Anm. 5.

² Ursprüngliche Bezeichnung für den Kronadel in Polen und Ungarn.

³ *Henry Duke of Norfolk*, der später auf Seite des Königs Wilhelm trat.

⁴ *James Duke of Ormond*, einer der reichsten Magnaten, Kanzler der Universität Oxford.

⁵ Eines der ältesten Grafengeschlechter in England.

⁶ *Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke*, verschiedene Male Minister unter König Wilhelm.

⁷ Das Parlament der vereinigten Königreiche besteht aus den drei Ständen der *Lords spiritual* (Bischöfe), *Lords temporal* (weltliche) und der *Commons* (Bürgerlichen). Es teilt sich in das *House of Lords* und *House of Commons*, oder *The Upper* und *The Lower House*.

⁸ Strasse im Nordwest der St. Paulskirche.

gate Hill ¹, bearing to Flēet Ditch ² a vast tribute of animal and vegetable filth from the stalls of butchers and greengrocers. This flood was profusely thrown to right and left by coaches and carts. To keep as far from the carriage road as possible was therefore the wish of every pedestrian. The mild and the timid gave* the wall. The bold and athletic took* it. If two roisterers met, they cocked their hats in each other's faces, and pushed each other about till the weaker was shoved towards the kennel. If he was a mere bully, he sneaked off muttering that he should find a time. If he was pugnacious, the encounter probably ended in a duel behind Montague House ³.

The houses were not numbered. There would indeed have been little advantage in numbering them; for of the coachmen, chairmen, porters, and errand boys of London, a very small proportion could read. It was necessary to use marks which the most ignorant could understand. The shops were therefore distinguished by painted or sculptured signs, which gave a gay and grotesque aspect to the streets. The walk from Charing Cross ⁴ to Whitechapel ⁵ lay through an endless succession of Sāracens' ⁶ Heads, Royal Oaks, Blue Bears, and Golden Lambs, which disappeared when they were no longer required for the direction of the common people.

¹ Strasse, die von Westen her bei der St. Paulskirche ausmündet.

² Mündet in die Themse, jetzt als Hauptkanal der Wasserleitung gefasst.

³ Siehe pag. 13.

⁴ Siehe pag. 12 Anm. 4.

⁵ Am östl. Rand der City, jetzt bedeutend durch seine Zuckerbäckereien und seine deutschen Handwerker.

⁶ Ein Orientale oder Muselmann.

When the evening closed in, the difficulty and danger of walking about London became serious indeed. The garret windows were opened and pails were emptied, with little regard to those who were passing below. Falls, bruises, and broken bones were of constant occurrence. For, till the last year of the reign of Charles the Second¹, most of the streets were left in profound darkness. Thieves and robbers plied their trade with impunity: yet they were hardly so terrible to peaceable citizens as another class of ruffians. It was a favourite amusement of dissolute young gentlemen to swagger by night about the town, breaking windows, upsetting sedans², and beating quiet men. Several dynasties of these tyrants had, since the Restoration³, domineered over the streets. The Müns⁴ and Tityre Tüs⁵ had given place to the Hectors⁶, and the Hectors had been recently succeeded by the Scôürers⁷. At a later period arose the Nicker⁸, the Håwcubite⁹, and the yet more dreaded name of Mōhawk¹⁰. The machinery for keeping the peace was utterly contemptible. There was an Act* of Common Council¹¹ which provided that more than

¹ Siehe pag. 1 Anm. 1.

² Portechaise (Tragstuhl) soll unter Karl I. von *Sedan* (Frankreich) stammend, in England eingeführt worden sein; wurde von zwei Mann an Stangen getragen.

³ Siehe pag. 4 Anm. 2.

⁴ *Mun* für *auxiliary*?

⁵ *Tityrus*, eine Person in *Virgils* 1. Ekloge, überhaupt griechischer Schäfername.

⁶ Von *Hector*, dem Sohne des *Priamus*, Königs von Troja.

⁷ = Landstreicher.

⁸ = der aufs Stehlen ausgeht.

⁹ Der Name ist gebildet aus *Mohawk* und *Jakobite*, Anhänger Jakobs.

¹⁰ Name eines bekannten Indianerstammes in Nordamerika.

¹¹ Der Gemeinderat der City.

a thousand watchmen should be constantly on the alert in the city, from sunset to sunrise, and that every inhabitant should take his turn* of duty. But this Act was negligently executed. Few of those who were summoned left their homes: and those few generally found it more agreeable to tiddle in alehouses than to pace the streets.

It ought to be noticed that, in the last year of the reign of Charles the Second, began a great change in the police of London, a change which has perhaps added as much to the happiness of the body of the people as revolutions of much greater fame. An ingenious projector, named Edward Hëming, obtained letters* patent conveying to him, for a term of years, the exclusive right of lighting up London. He undertook, for a moderate consideration*, to place a light before every tenth door, on moonless nights, from Mīchaelmas¹ to Lādy Day², and from six to twelve of the clock. Those who now see the capital all the year round, from dusk to dawn, blazing with a splendour beside which the illuminations for La Hōgue³ and Blēnheim⁴ would have looked pale, may perhaps smile to think of Heming's lanterns, which glimmered feebly before one house in ten during a small part of one night in three. But such was not the feeling of his contemporaries. His scheme was enthusiastically applauded, and furiously attacked. The friends of improvement extolled him as the greatest of all the benefactors of his city. What, they asked, were the boasted

¹ 29. September.

² Mariä Verkündigung, 25. März.

³ Seesieg der vereinigten holländisch-englischen Flotte unter *Lord Russell* 1692.

⁴ Sieg *John Churchill's, Duke of Marlborough*, und Prinz *Eugens* gegen die Franzosen und Bayern 1704.

inventions of Archimedes¹, when compared with the achievement of the man who had turned the nocturnal shades into noon day? In spite of these eloquent eulogies the cause of darkness was not left undefended. There were fools in that age who opposed the introduction of what was called the new light as strenuously as fools in our age have opposed the introduction of vaccination² and railroads, as strenuously as the fools of an age anterior to the dawn of history doubtless opposed the introduction of the plough and of alphabetical writing. Many years after the date of Heming's patent there were extensive districts in which no lamp was seen.

We may easily imagine what, in such times, must have been the state of the quarters of London which were peopled by the outcasts of society. Among those quarters one had attained a scandalous pre-eminence. On the confines of the City and the Tēple³ had been founded, in the thirteenth century, a House of Cārmelite Friars⁴, distinguished by their white hoods. The precinct of this house had, before the Reformation⁵, been a sanctuary for criminals, and still retained the privilege of protecting debtors from arrest. Insolvents consequently were to be found in every dwelling, from cellar to garret. Of these a large proportion were knaves and libertines, and were followed to their asylum by women more abandoned than

¹ spr. Arkimēdes. Berühmter Mathematiker und Mechaniker in Syrakus, 287—212 vor Chr. Geburt.

² Kuhpocken-Impfung, erfunden von *Dr. Jenner*, † 1823, angewendet seit 1796.

³ Siehe pag. 8 Anm. 4.

⁴ Der Karmeliterorden wurde im 12. Jahrhundert auf dem Berg Karmel in Syrien gegründet.

⁵ Die Reformation in England unter Heinrich VIII., 1509—1547.

themselves. The civil power was unable to keep order in a district swarming with such inhabitants; and thus Whitefriars¹ became the favourite resort* of all who wished to be emancipated from the restraints of the law*. Though the immunities legally belonging to the place extended only to cases of debt, cheats, false witnesses, forgers, and highwaymen found refuge there. For amidst a rabble so desperate no peace-officer's life was in safety. At the cry of «Rescue»*, bullies with swords and cudgels, and termagant hags with spits and broomsticks, poured forth by hundreds; and the intruder was fortunate if he escaped back into Flēet Street², hustled, stripped, and pumped upon. Even the warrant* of the Chief Justice of England³ could not be executed without the help of a company of musketeers. Such relics of the barbarism of the darkest ages were to be found within a short walk of the chambers where Sömers⁴ was studying history and law, of the chapel where Tillotson⁵ was preaching, of the coffee house where Dryden⁶ was passing* judgment on poems and plays, and of the hall where the Royal Society⁷

¹ *Whitefriars Street* mündet von Süden in die Mitte von *Fleet Street*.

² Zwischen *Strand* und *Ludgate Hill*.

³ Nach dem *Lord Chancellor* der höchste Richter des Appellationsgerichtshofes, vom Souverän ernannt.

⁴ Grosssiegelbewahrer unter Wilhelm und Marie, gleich gross als Jurist und Politiker, Redner und Schriftsteller.

⁵ *John Tillotson*, † 1694, Erzbischof von *Canterbury*, berühmter Kanzelredner.

⁶ *John Dryden* (1631—1700), berühmter Dichter auf allen Gebieten der Poesie, unter der Republik und den letzten *Stuarts*, deren eifriger Anhänger er war (*Fables*; *Ode on St. Cecilia's Day*).

⁷ *The Royal Society*, oder *Academy of Science*, die bedeutendste gelehrte Gesellschaft Englands, gegründet 1660; das Gebäude in *Piccadilly*.

was examining the astronomical system of Isaac Newton¹.

Each of the two cities which made up the capital of England had its own centre of attraction. In the metropolis of commerce the point of convergence was the Exchange²; in the metropolis of fashion the Palace.³ But the Palace did not retain its influence so long as the Exchange. The Revolution⁴ completely altered the relations between the Court and the higher classes of society. It was by degrees discovered that the King, in his individual capacity, had very little to give; that coronets* and garters⁵, bishoprics and embassies, lordships of the Treasury⁶ and tellerships of the Exchequer⁷, nay, even charges in the royal stud and bedchamber⁸, were really bestowed, not by him, but by his advisers. Every ambitious and covetous man perceived that he would consult his own interest far better by acquiring the dominion of a Cōrnish⁹ borough*, and by rendering

¹ 1642--1727, entdeckte die Gesetze der Schwere und gab den Wissenschaften der Astronomie, Mechanik und Optik ihre feste Begründung.

² Siehe pag. 11 Anm. 6.

³ Siehe pag. 14 Anm. 2.

⁴ Die Vertreibung der *Stuarts* und Einsetzung Wilhelms von Oranien und Marias 1688.

⁵ Eigentlich „Strumpfband“, das Ordenszeichen des Hosenbandordens, des höchsten Ordens in England, gestiftet von *Edward III.*

⁶ Das Schatzamt (Finanzministerium). Der *First Lord* ist gewöhnlich Ministerpräsident; ihm stehen in der *Treasury* noch der *Chancellor of the Exchequer* und drei Lords zur Seite.

⁷ *Exchequer* bezeichnete ein schachbrettähnliches Tuch, auf dem Geld gezählt wurde; der *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, der Mitglied des Unterhauses sein muss, ist die einflussreichste Persönlichkeit des Ministeriums.

⁸ d. h. Stallmeister- und Kammerherren-Stellen.

⁹ Ein Marktflecken in *Cornwallis*, der einen Abgeordneten ins Parlament zu senden hat.

good service to the ministry during a critical session, than by becoming the companion, or even the minion, of his prince. It was therefore in the antechambers, not of *Geôrge the First*¹ and of *George the Second*², but of *Wâlpole*³ and of *Pêlham*⁴, that the daily crowd of courtiers was to be found. It is also to be remarked that the same Revolution, which made it impossible that our Kings should use the patronage of the state merely for the purpose of gratifying their personal predilections, gave us several Kings unfitted by their education and habits to be gracious and affable hosts. They had been born and bred* on the *Cōntinent*⁵. They never felt themselves at home in our island. If they spoke our language, they spoke it inelegantly and with effort. Our national character they never fully understood. Our national manners they hardly attempted to acquire. The most important part of their duty they performed better than any ruler who had preceded them, for they governed strictly according to law; but they could not be the first gentlemen⁶ of the realm, the heads of polite* society. If ever they unbent, it was in a very small circle where hardly an English face was to be seen: and they were never so happy as when they could escape for a summer to their native land. They had indeed

¹ 1714—1727.

² Siehe pag. 16 Anm. 5.

³ *Horace Walpole*, † 1797, berühmter Politiker, Höfling, Schriftsteller und Chronist des Hoflebens seiner Zeit.

⁴ *Henry Pelham*, Nachfolger *Walpole's* als Premierminister unter *Georg II.*

⁵ Wilhelm von Oranien, und später der Kurfürst von Braunschweig-Lüneburg aus dem Haus Hannover, der als *Georg I.* den Thron bestieg.

⁶ Der König wurde „der erste Edelmann“ des Landes genannt.

their days of reception for our nobility* and gentry*: but the reception was mere matter of form, and became at last as solemn a ceremony as a funeral.

Not such was the court of Charles the Second. Whitehall¹, when he dwelt there, was the focus of political intrigue and of fashionable gaiety. Half the jobbing and half the flirting of the metropolis went on under his roof. Whoever could make himself agreeable to the prince, might hope to rise in the world without rendering any service to the government, without being even known by sight to any minister of state. This courtier got a frigate, and that a company; a third, the pardon of a rich offender; a fourth a lease of crown land² on easy terms. If the King notified his pleasure that a briefless lawyer should be made a judge, or that a libertine baronet³ should be made a peer⁴, the gravest counsellors, after a little murmuring, submitted. Interest, therefore, drew a constant press of suitors to the gates of the palace; and those gates always stood wide. The King kept* open house every day, and all day long, for the good society of London; the extreme Whigs⁵ only excepted. Hardly any gentleman had any difficulty in making his way to the royal presence. The levee⁶ was exactly what the word imports*. Some men of quality* came every mor-

¹ Siehe pag. 14 Anm. 2.

² Das der Krone gehörige Land, das diese als Lehen vergibt, und bei dem sie das Heimfallsrecht hat.

³ Steht über dem *knight* (Ritter) und ist die höchste Stufe der *gentry*; der Titel ist erblich in der männlichen Linie.

⁴ Mitglied des *House of Lords*, der durch den Monarchen ernannt werden kann. Siehe pag. 6 Anm. 2.

⁵ Siehe pag. 8 Anm. 2.

⁶ Hier Morgengesellschaft um die Person des Monarchen, wobei er nur von seinen Vertrauten umgeben ist.

ning to stand round their master, to chat with him while his wig was combed, and his cravat tied, and to accompany him in his early walk through the Pâr¹. All persons who had been properly introduced might, without any special invitation, go to see him, dine, sup, dance, and play at hazard, and might have the pleasure of hearing him tell stories, which indeed he told remarkably well, about his flight from Worcester², and about the misery which he had endured when he was a state prisoner in the hands of the canting*, meddling preachers of Scōtland³. Bystanders whom His Majesty recognised often came in for a courteous word. This proved a far more successful kingcraft than any that his father or grandfather had practised. It was not easy for the most austere republican of the school of Mârvel⁴ to resist the fascination of so much good humour and affability: and many a veteran Cavalier⁵ in whose heart the remembrance of unrequited sacrifices and services had been festering during twenty years, was compensated in one moment for wounds and sequestrations by his sovereign's kind nod, and «God bless you, my old friends».

Whitehall naturally became the chief staple of news. Whenever there was a rumour that any-

¹ *St. James's Park*, westlich von *Whitehall*.

² Nach der Niederlage der Royalisten bei *Worcester* 1651 durch *Cromwell* musste der junge Karl unter vielen Gefahren nach Frankreich entweichen. Vergl. *Walter Scott's Woodstock*.

³ spr. Wüster; die Prediger der reformierten schottischen Kirche.

⁴ *Andreas Marvell*, puritanischer Dichter und Politiker, widersetzte sich nach der *Restoration* den gesetzwidrigen Anschlägen des Hofes und war weder durch Drohungen noch Gunstbezeugungen zu gewinnen.

⁵ *Cavalier* war die Benennung der Königstreuen in den Kämpfen gegen *Cromwell* und die Puritaner.

thing important had happened or was about* to happen, people hastened thither to obtain intelligence* from the fountain head. The galleries presented the appearance of a modern club room at an anxious time. They were full of people inquiring whether the Dŭtch mail¹ was in, what tidings* the express from France had brought, whether John Sobiesky² had beaten the Turks, whether the Dōge of Gēnoa³ was really at Paris. These were matters about which it was safe to talk aloud. But there were subjects concerning which information was asked and given in whispers. Had Hālifax⁴ got* the better of Rōchester? Was there to be a Parliament? Was the Duke of York⁵ really going to Scotland? Had Monmouth⁶ really been summoned from the Hāgue? Men tried to read the countenance of every minister as he went through the throng to and from the royal closet.* All sorts of auguries were drawn from the tone in which His Majesty spoke to the Lord President⁷, or from the laugh with which His Majesty

¹ Die Post aus Holland, die die Nachrichten vom Kontinent vermittelte.

² Der tapfere König von Polen und Befreier Wiens (12. Sept. 1683).

³ Wegen des 11tägigen Bombardements von Genua durch die Franzosen ging 1684 eine Gesandtschaft der Seestadt nach Paris, um die Milde Ludwigs XIV. zu erbitten.

⁴ *Saville Viscount Halifax* suchte um die Zeit des Todes (Februar 1685) Karls II. *Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester*, den Schwager des Königs, aus dem Ministerium zu verdrängen und wurde bei der Thronbesteigung Jakobs II. Premierminister.

⁵ Titel Jakobs II. während der Regierung seines Bruders Karl II. Siehe pag. 9.

⁶ Siehe pag. 13 Anm. 1. Die Stelle bezieht sich auf die Absicht der Oppositionspartei, den Herzog von York von der Nachfolge auf den Thron auszuschliessen und *Monmouth* als Thronfolger aufzustellen.

⁷ Der *Lord President of the Privy Council*, gewöhnlich

honoured a jest of the Lord Privy Seal; and in a few hours the hopes and fears inspired by such slight indications had spread to all the coffee houses from St. James's to the Tower.

The coffee house must not be dismissed with a cursory mention. It might indeed at that time have been not improperly called a most important political institution. No Parliament had sat for years. The municipal council of the City had ceased to speak the sense of the citizens. Public meetings, harangues, resolutions*, and the rest of the modern machinery of agitation had not yet come into fashion. Nothing resembling the modern newspaper existed. In such circumstances the coffee houses were the chief organs through which the public opinion of the metropolis vented itself.

The first of these establishments had been set up, in the time of the Commonwealth¹, by a Turkey merchant, who had acquired among the Mahometans a taste for their favourite beverage. The convenience of being able to make appointments* in any part of the town, and of being able to pass evenings socially at a very small charge*, was so great that the fashion spread fast. Every man of the upper or middle class went daily to his coffee house to learn the news, and to discuss it. Every coffee house had one or more orators to whose eloquence the crowd listened with admiration, and who soon became, what the journalists of our time have been called, a fourth Estate² of the realm. The Court had long seen

der Premierminister, und der *Lord Chancellor*, der im Besitz des *Great Seal* (grossen Siegels) ist, die ersten Berater des Königs. Siehe pag. 22 Anm. 3.

¹ Die Republik von 1649—1660.

² Die drei Stände: der Adel, die Geistlichkeit, die Bürger.

with uneasiness the growth of this new power in the state. An attempt had been made, during Dānby's¹ administration, to close the coffee houses. But men of all parties missed their usual places of resort* so much that there was an² universal outcry. The government did not venture, in opposition to a feeling so strong and general, to enforce a regulation of which the legality might well be questioned. Since that time ten years had elapsed, and during those years the number and influence of the coffee houses had been constantly increasing. Foreigners remarked that the coffee house was that which especially distinguished London from all other cities; that the coffee house was the Londoner's home, and that those who wished to find a gentleman commonly asked, not whether he lived in Fleet Street or Chāncery Lane³, but whether he frequented the Grēcian or the Rāinbow⁴. Nobody was excluded from these places who laid down his penny at the bar*. Yet every rank and profession, and every shade of religious and political opinion, had its own head quarters. There were houses near St. James's Park⁵ where fops congregated, their heads and shoulders covered with black or flaxen wigs, not less ample than those which are now worn by the Chāncellor⁶ and by the Spēaker⁷ of the House of Commons.

¹ *The Earl of Danby* trat 1674 an die Spitze des Ministeriums.

² *Macaulay* gehört zu den Schriftstellern, die vor ū den Artikel *an* für *a* verwenden.

³ *Chancery Lane* verbindet *Holborn* mit *Fleet Street* und *Strand*.

⁴ „Der Grieche“ und „der Regenbogen“, Namen bekannter Kaffeehäuser.

⁵ Siehe pag. 26 Anm. 1.

⁶ Der *Lord Chancellor* ist Justizminister, Kanzler und aktiver Richter; vergl. pag. 22 Anm. 3 und pag. 28 Anm. 2.

⁷ Der Präsident des Unterhauses, ständig gewählt, um

The wig came from Paris, and so did the rest of the fine gentleman's ornaments, his embroidered coat, his fringed gloves, and the tassel which upheld his pantaloons. The conversation was in that dialect¹ which, long after it had ceased to be spoken in fashionable circles, continued, in the mouth of Lord Föppington², to excite the mirth of theatres. The atmosphere was like that of a perfumer's shop. Tobacco in any other form than that of richly scented snuff was held in abomination. If any clown*, ignorant of the usages of the house, called for a pipe, the sneers of the whole assembly and the short answers of the waiters soon convinced him that he had better go somewhere else.

Nor, indeed, would he have had far to go. For, in general the coffee-rooms reeked with tobacco like a guardroom; and strangers sometimes expressed their surprise that so many people should leave their own firesides to sit in the midst of eternal fog and stench. Nowhere was the smoking more constant than at Will's³. That celebrated house, situated between Covent Garden and Bōw Street⁴, was sacred to polite* letters. There the talk was about poetical justice and the unities of

die Verhandlungen zu leiten. Er, wie der Kanzler, tragen als Zeichen ihrer Würde die flächserne Allonge-Perrücke.

¹ Die Haupteigentümlichkeit dieses gezierten Dialekts war die Aussprache von o wie a in vielen Wörtern, z. B. *Lard* für *Lord*.

² Ein Stutzer in *Vanbrughs* Lustspiel *The Relapse* (der Rückfall). *Sir John Vanbrugh* (1666—1726), berühmt als Architekt und Dramatiker.

³ Das berühmteste litterarische Kaffeehaus, stand an der Ecke von *Bow Street* und *Russell Street*.

⁴ Östlich von *Covent Garden*, in der Nähe vom *Strand*. Heute bekannt durch den Sitz des Polizei-Präsidiums.

place and time ¹. There was a faction for Perrault ² and the moderns, a faction for Boileau ³ and the ancients. One group debated whether Paradise Lost ⁴ ought not to have been in rhyme. To another an envious poetaster demonstrated that Venice Preserved ⁵ ought to have been booted from the stage. Under no roof was a greater variety of figures to be seen. There were Earls in stars and garters ⁶, clergymen in cassocks and bands*, pert Tēmplars ⁷, sheepish lads from the Universities ⁸, translators and index-makers in ragged coats of frieze. The great press was to get near the chair where Jōhn Dryden ⁹ sate. In winter that chair was always in the warmest nook by the fire; in summer it stood in the balcony. To bow to the Lāureate ¹⁰, and to hear his opinion of Racine's ¹¹ last tragedy or of Bossu's ¹² treatise on epic poetry, was thought a privilege. A pinch from his snuff-

¹ Die Einheiten des Ortes und der Zeit, die die französischen Dramatiker nach den Regeln des *Aristoteles* wieder eingeführt hatten.

² *Charles Perrault*, franz. Dichter des 17. Jahrhunderts. Er zog den Klassikern der Griechen und Römer die Litteratur unter Ludwig XIV. vor. *Boileau* bekämpfte diese Ansicht.

³ Der bekannte Dichter und Gesetzgeber des Geschmacks unter Ludwig XIV. (1636—1711). Hauptwerk *L'Art Poétique*, in dem er seine Gesetze der Poetik niederlegte.

⁴ Das berühmte Epos *John Miltons*.

⁵ „Das gerettete Venedig“, Trauerspiel des bekannten Dramatikers *Thomas Otway* unter Karl II.

⁶ Siehe pag. 23 Anm. 5.

⁷ Ein Jurist, sogenannte weil die Juristen im *Temple*, dem ehemaligen Gebäude der Tempelritter, ihren Sitz hatten.

⁸ Damals nur *Oxford* und *Cambridge*.

⁹ Siehe pag. 22 Anm. 6.

¹⁰ *Dryden* hatte das Amt des offiziellen Hofdichters, *poeta laureatus*, inne. Vergl. pag. 9 Anm. 1.

¹¹ Berühmter französ. Dramatiker.

¹² *René le Bossu*, Verfasser eines *Traité du poème épique*.

box was an honour sufficient to turn* the head of a young enthusiast. There were coffee houses where the first medical men might be consulted. Doctor John Rădcliffe, who, in the year 1685, rose to the largest practice in London, came daily, at the hour when the Exchange was full, from his house in Bow Street¹, then a fashionable part of the capital, to Gărraway's², and was to be found, surrounded by surgeons and apothecaries^{3*}, at a particular table.

These gregarious habits had no small share in forming the character of the Londoner of that age. He was, indeed, a different being from the rustic Englishman. There was not then the intercourse which now exists between the two classes. Only very great men were in the habit of dividing the year between town and country. Few esquires⁴ came to the capital thrice in their lives. Nor was it yet the practice of all citizens in easy* circumstances to breathe the fresh air of the fields and woods during some weeks of every summer. A cockney⁵, in a rural village, was stared at as much as if he had intruded into a Kraal of Hottentots⁶. On the other hand, when the lord* of a Linco(l)nshire or Shröpshire⁷ manor appeared in Fleet Street, he was as easily distinguished from the resident population as a Turk or a Lăscar⁸. His dress, his gait, his accent, the manner in

¹ Siehe pag. 30 Anm. 5.

² Name eines bekannten *Cafés*.

³ Untergeordnete Ärzte, die zugleich Arzneien verkaufen.

⁴ Hier der Landedelmann.

⁵ Spitzname des eingebornen Londoners.

⁶ Die Hütten und auch die Dörfer dieses bekannten Negervolkes in Südafrika werden Kraals genannt.

⁷ Namen von nördlichen Grafschaften.

⁸ Ein auf europäischen Schiffen verwendeter indischer Matrose.

which he gazed at the shops, stumbled into the gutters, ran against the porters, and stood under the waterspouts, marked him out as an excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and banterers. Bullies jostled him into the kennel. Hackney¹ coachmen splashed him from head to foot. Thieves explored with perfect security the huge pockets of his horseman's coat, while he stood entranced by the splendour of the Lord Māyor's show². Money-droppers, sore from the cart's tail*, introduced* themselves to him, and appeared to him the most honest friendly gentlemen that he had ever seen. If he asked his way to St. James's, his informants sent him to Mile End³. If he went into a shop, he was instantly discerned to be a fit purchaser of everything that nobody else would buy, of second-hand embroidery, copper rings, and watches that would not go. If he rambled into any fashionable coffee-house, he became a mark* for the insolent derision of fops and the grave waggy of Templars.⁴ Enraged and mortified, he soon returned to his mansion, and there, in the homage of his tenants and the conversation of his boon companions, found consolation for the vexations and humiliations which he had undergone. There he was once more a great man, and saw nothing above himself except when at the assizes⁵ he took his seat on the bench* near the Judge⁶, or when at the muster of the militia he saluted the Lord Lieutenant.⁷

¹ Zweispännige Mietkutschen, zum Unterschied von den einspännigen *cabs*.

² Siehe pag. 9 Anm. 3.

³ Im Osten von London, östl. von *Whitechapel*.

⁴ Siehe pag. 31 Anm. 7.

⁵ Geschworenengerichte in den *Assize Towns*.

⁶ Die Richter für diese Gerichte werden von den *High Courts* in London delegirt.

⁷ Siehe pag. 10 Anm. 1.

The Foundation of the Bank of England. (1694.)

In the reign of William¹ old men were still living who could remember the days when there was not a single banking house in the city* of London. So late as the time of the Restoration² every trader had his own strong box* in his own house, and when an acceptance was presented to him, told* down the crowns³ and Caroluses⁴ on his own counter. But the increase of wealth had produced its natural effect, the subdivision of labour. Before the end of the reign of Charles the Second, a new mode of paying and receiving money had come into fashion among the merchants of the capital. A class of agents arose, whose office was to keep* the cash of the commercial houses. This new branch of business naturally fell into the hands of the goldsmiths, who were accustomed to traffic largely in the precious metals, and who had vaults in which great masses of bullion could lie secure from fire and from robbers. It was at the shops of the goldsmiths of Lombard Street⁵ that all the payments in coin were made. Other traders gave and received nothing but paper*.

¹ Wilhelm III. aus dem Hause Oranien, durch die *Revolution* 1688 auf den englischen Thron gerufen, regierte bis 1702.

² Siehe pag. 4 Anm. 2.

³ *crown* Silbermünze im Wert von 5 *sh*.

⁴ *Carolus* Goldmünze unter *Charles I.*, erst 20, später 23 *sh*. wert.

⁵ Siehe pag. 5 Anm. 4.

This great change did not take place without much opposition and clamour. Old-fashioned merchants complained bitterly that a class of men, who, thirty years before, had confined themselves to their proper functions, and had made a fair profit by embossing* silver bowls and chargers, by setting jewels for fine ladies, and by selling pistoles¹ and dollars² to gentlemen setting out for the Continent, had become the treasurers, and were fast becoming the masters, of the whole City. These usurers, it was said, played at hazard with what had been earned by the industry and hoarded by the thrift of other men. If the dice turned up well, the knave who kept the cash became an alderman: if they turned up ill, the dupe who furnished the cash became a bankrupt. On the other side, the conveniences of the modern practice were set forth in animated language. The new system, it was said, saved both labour and money. Two clerks, seated in one counting house, did what, under the old system, must have been done by twenty clerks in twenty different establishments. A goldsmith's note* might be transferred ten times in a morning; and thus a hundred guineas³, locked in his safe* close to the Exchange, did what would formerly have required a thousand guineas, dispersed through many tills, some on Lüdgate Hill⁴, some in Austin Friars⁵, and some in Tower Street⁶.

¹ Spanische Goldmünze, ungefähr 16 *sh.* im Wert.

² Hier der früher im Verkehr mit China und Japan gebrauchte Thaler, wahrscheinlich zuerst in Böhmen (Joachimsthal) geprägt.

³ Goldmünze, so genannt von dem Gold aus Guinea, aus dem sie 1663 zuerst geprägt wurde; sie gilt meist 21 *sh.*, obwohl zuerst auf 20 *sh.* festgesetzt.

⁴ Siehe pag. 18 Anm. 1.

⁵ „Augustinerbrüder“-Gasse im Norden u. nahe der Börse.

⁶ Die verlängerte Strasse *Eastcheap* bis zum *Tower*.

Gradually even those who had been loudest in murmuring against the innovation gave way, and conformed to the prevailing usage. The last person who held out, strange to say, was Sir Dŭdley Nôrth¹. When, in 1680, after residing many years abroad, he returned to London, nothing astonished or displeased him more than the practice of making payments by drawing* bills* on bankers. He found that he could not go on Chānge without being followed round the piazza² by goldsmiths, who, with low bows, begged to have the honour of serving him. He lost his temper when his friends asked where he kept his cash. «Where should I keep it,» he asked, «but in my own house?» With difficulty he was induced to put his money into the hands of one of the Lōmbard Street men, as they were called. Unhappily, the Lombard Street man broke*; and some of his customers suffered severely. Dudley North lost only fifty pounds: but this loss confirmed him in his dislike of the whole mystery of banking. It was in vain, however, that he exhorted his fellow citizens to return to the good old practice, and not to expose themselves to utter ruin in order to spare themselves a little trouble. He stood alone against the whole community. The advantages of the modern system were felt every hour of every day in every part of London; and people were no more disposed to relinquish those advantages for fear of calamities which occurred at long intervals than to refrain from building houses for fear of fires, or from building ships for fear of hurricanes. It is a curious circumstance that a man, who, as a theorist, was distinguished from

¹ Siehe pag. 7 Anm. 3.

² Hier der Platz vor der Börse.

all the merchants of his time by the largeness of his views* and by his superiority to vulgar prejudices, should, in practice, have been distinguished from all the merchants of his time by the obstinacy with which he adhered to an ancient mode of doing business, long after the dullest and most ignorant plodders had abandoned that mode for one better suited to a great commercial society.

No sooner had banking become a separate and important trade, than men began to discuss with earnestness the question whether it would be expedient to erect a national bank. The general opinion seems to have been decidedly in favour of a national bank: nor can we wonder at this: for few were then aware that trade is in general carried on to much more advantage by individuals than by great societies; and banking really is one of those few trades which can be carried on to as much advantage by a great society as by an individual. Two public banks had long been renowned throughout Eūrope, the Bank of St. Geōrge at Gēnoa¹, and the Bank of Amsterdam². The immense wealth which was in the keeping* of those establishments, the confidence which they inspired, the prosperity which they had created, their stability, tried by panics, by wars, by revolutions, and found proof* against all, were favourite topics. The bank of St. George had nearly completed its third century. It had begun to receive deposits and to make loans before Columbus had crossed the Atlantic, before Gama³ had

¹ Gegründet 1407 und unter Leitung von 8 Protektoren; machte sich bald vom Staate unabhängig und sah ihre Privilegien vom Papste und vom Kaiser bestätigt.

² 1609 unter Gewährleistung der Stadt gegründet.

³ *Vasco de Gama* entdeckte 1498 den Seeweg nach Ostindien.

turned the Cāpe¹, when a Christian Emperor² was reigning at Constantinople, when a Mahommedan Sultan³ was reigning at Granâda, when Flōrence was a Republic, when Hōlland obeyed a hereditary Prince⁴. All these things had been changed. New continents and new oceans had been discovered. The Tŭrk⁵ was at Constantinople: the Castilian⁶ was at Granâda: Florence had its hereditary Prince⁷: Holland was a Republic: but the Bank of Saint George was still receiving deposits and making loans. The Bank of Amsterdam was little more than eighty years old: but its solvency had stood* severe tests. Even in the terrible crisis of 1672⁸, when the whole Delta of the Rhine was overrun by the French armies, when the white flags⁹ were seen from the top of the Stadthouse¹⁰, there was one place where, amidst the general consternation and confusion, tranquillity and security were still to be found: and that place was the Bank. Why should not the Bank of London be as great and as durable as the Banks of Genoa and of Amsterdam? Before the end of the reign of Charles the Second several plans were proposed, examined, attacked, and defended. Some pamphleteers maintained that a national bank ought to be under the direction of the King. Others thought that the management ought to be entrusted

¹ *The Cape of Good Hope.*

² *Der schwache Kaiser Manuel.*

³ *Mohammed.*

⁴ *Der Herzog von Burgund, Johann der Unerschrockene.*

⁵ *Der Sultan Achmed II.*

⁶ *Karl II. aus dem Hause Habsburg, 1665—1700.*

⁷ *Cosimo de' Medici, 1670—1723.*

⁸ *Der Überfall Hollands durch Ludwig XIV.*

⁹ *Das weisse Banner mit Lilien der Bourbonen.*

¹⁰ *Das Rathaus in Amsterdam, Mitte des 17. Jahrh. erbaut.*

to the Lord Mayor¹, Aldermen, and Common Council² of the capital. After the Revolution the subject was discussed with an animation before unknown. For, under the influence of liberty, the breed of political projectors multiplied exceedingly. A crowd of plans, some of which resemble the fancies of a child or the dreams of a man in a fever, were pressed * on the government. Pre-eminently conspicuous among the political mountebanks, whose busy faces were seen every day in the lobby³ of the House of Commons, were John Briscoe and Hugh Chamberlayne, two projectors worthy to have been members of that Academy⁴ which Gulliver⁴ found at Lagado⁴. These men affirmed that the one cure for every distemper of the State was a Land Bank.⁵ A Land Bank would work for England miracles such as had never been wrought for Israel, miracles exceeding the heaps of quails⁶ and the daily shower of manna⁶. There would be no taxes; and yet the Exchequer⁷ would be full to overflowing. There would be no poor-rates: for there would be no poor. The income of every landowner would be doubled. The profits of every merchant would be increased. In short, the island would, to use

¹ Siehe pag. 9 Anm. 3.

² Siehe pag. 19 Anm. 11.

³ Gänge unter den Gallerien des Unterhauses, die zu Abstimmungszwecken und als Wandelgänge benützt werden.

⁴ *Jonathan Swift* (1667 — 1745) schildert in seinen *Voyages of Gulliver* unter anderen Merkwürdigkeiten die in der Luft schwebende Insel der Mathematiker, *Laputa*, und auf ihr die Akademie zu *Lagado*, in der er die Gelehrten seiner Zeit auf satirische Weise verspottet.

⁵ Die Eigenschaften der auf Grundbesitz zu basierenden Bank siehe p. 40 f.

⁶ 2. Buch *Mosis* (*Exodus*) Kap. 16.

⁷ Siehe pag. 23 Anm. 6 u. 7.

Briscoe's words, be the paradise of the world. The only losers would be the moneyed men, those worst enemies of the nation, who had done more injury to the gentry and yeomanry¹ than an invading army from France would have had the heart to do.

These blessed effects the Land Bank was to produce simply by issuing enormous quantities of notes* on landed security*. The doctrine of the projectors was that every person who had real property ought to have, besides that property, paper money to the full value of that property. Thus, if his estate was worth two thousand pounds, he ought to have his estate and two thousand pounds in paper money. Both Briscoe and Chamberlayne treated with the greatest contempt the notion that there could be an overissue of paper as long as there was, for every ten pound note, a piece of land in the country worth ten pounds. Nobody, they said, would accuse a goldsmith of overissuing as long as his vaults contained guineas and crowns to the full value of all the notes which bore his signature. Indeed no goldsmith had in his vaults guineas and crowns to the full value of all his paper. And was not a square mile of rich land in Taunton Dean² at least as well entitled to be called wealth as a bag of gold or silver? The projectors could not deny that many people had a prejudice in favour of the precious metals, and that, therefore, if the Land Bank were bound to cash its notes, it would very

¹ Die *yeomen*, die besseren besitzenden Klassen auf dem Lande (Freisassen), kommen im Rang nach der *gentry*. Über diese siehe pag. 6 Anm. 2.

² Das Thal von *Taunton* in *Somersetshire* (S.W.-Engl.) war berühmt durch seine Fruchtbarkeit und seine Wollenmanufaktur.

soon stop payment. This difficulty they got over by proposing that the notes should be inconvertible, and that everybody should be forced to take them.

The speculations of Chamberlayne on the subject of the currency may possibly find admirers even in our own time. But to his other errors he added an error which began and ended with him. He was fool enough to take it for granted, in all his reasonings, that the value of an estate varied directly as the duration. He maintained that, if the annual income derived from a manor were a thousand pounds, a grant* of that manor for twenty years must be worth twenty thousand pounds, and a grant for a hundred years worth a hundred thousand pounds. If, therefore, the lord of such a manor would pledge it for a hundred years to the Land Bank, the Land Bank might, on that security, instantly issue notes for a hundred thousand pounds. On this subject Chamberlayne was proof* even to arithmetical demonstration. He was reminded that the fee¹ simple of land would not sell for more than twenty years' purchase. To say, therefore, that a term of a hundred years was worth five times as much as a term of twenty years, was to say that a term of a hundred years was worth five times the fee simple; in other words, that a hundred was five times infinity. Those who reasoned thus were refuted by being told that they were usurers; and it should seem that a large number of country gentlemen thought the refutation complete.

In December 1693 Chamberlayne laid his plan,

¹ *Estate in fee simple* (Freilehen) ist der Rechtsausdruck für einen Grundbesitz, den der Erblasser beliebig verteilen kann, im Gegensatz zu *Estate entailed*, der auf einen festgesetzten Erben übergeht.

in all its naked absurdity, before the Commons, and petitioned to be heard. He confidently undertook to raise* eight thousand pounds on every freehold estate of a hundred and fifty pounds a year which should be brought, as he expressed it, into his Land Bank, and this without dispossessing the freeholder. All the squires in the House must have known that the fee simple of such an estate would hardly fetch* three thousand pounds in the market. That less than the fee simple of such an estate could, by any device, be made to produce eight thousand pounds, would, it might have been thought, have seemed incredible to the most illiterate clown that could be found on the benchers. Distress, however, and animosity had made the landed gentlemen credulous. They insisted on referring Chamberlayne's plan to a committee; and the committee reported that the plan was practicable, and would tend to the benefit of the nation. But by this time the united force of demonstration and derision had begun to produce an effect even on the most ignorant rustics in the House. The report lay unnoticed on the table; and the country was saved from a calamity compared with which the defeat of Lânden¹ and the loss of the Smÿrna fleet² would have been blessings.

All the projectors of this busy time, however, were not so absurd as Chamberlayne. One among them, William Păterson, was an ingenious, though not always a judicious speculator. Of his early life little is known except that he was a native of Scotland, and that he had been in the West Indies.

¹ Im Juli 1693, in welcher König Wilhelm von den Franzosen unter Luxemburg geschlagen wurde.

² Im selben Jahr wurde die englisch-niederländische Flotte, die 400 Kauffahrteischiffe nach dem Orient transportieren sollte, in der Bai von *Lagos* (S. Portugal) geschlagen.

In what character* he had visited the West Indies was a matter about which his contemporaries differed. His friends said that he had been a missionary; his enemies that he had been a buccaneer.¹ He seems to have been gifted by nature with fertile invention, an ardent temperament, and great powers of persuasion, and to have acquired somewhere in the course of his vagrant life a perfect knowledge of accounts.*

This man submitted to the government, in 1691, a plan of a national bank; and his plan was favourably received both by statesmen and by merchants. But years passed away; and nothing was done, till, in the spring of 1694, it became absolutely necessary to find some new mode of defraying the charges of the war.² Then at length the scheme devised by the poor and obscure Scottish adventurer was taken up in earnest by Montague.³ With Montague was closely allied Michael Godfrey⁴. Michael was one of the ablest, most upright, and most opulent of the merchant princes of London. Some of his writings are still extant, and prove him to have had a strong and clear mind.

By these two distinguished men Paterson's scheme was fathered. Montague undertook to ma-

¹ Ein englischer oder französischer Seeräuber, der in den westindischen Gewässern im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert auf die Spanier Jagd machte. Der Ausdruck ist amerikanisch.

² Der Krieg gegen Ludwig XIV., der Jakob II. wieder auf den Thron setzen wollte; beendet 1697 durch den Frieden von *Ryswick*.

³ *Charles Montague*, aus vornehmer Familie, bedeutender Staatsmann der *Whig*-Partei, wurde *Chancellor of the Exchequer* und später *First Lord of the Treasury*; siehe pag. 23 Anm. 6 u. 7.

⁴ Fällt 1695 in der Schlacht bei *Namur* im Gefolge Wilhelms.

nage the House of Commons, Godfrey to manage the City. An approving vote was obtained from the Committee of Ways and Means¹; and a bill*, the title of which gave occasion to many sarcasms, was laid on the table.² It was indeed not easy to guess that a bill, which purported only to impose a new duty on tonnage³ for the benefit of such persons as should advance money towards carrying on the war, was really a bill creating the greatest commercial institution that the world had ever seen.

The plan was that twelve hundred thousand pounds should be borrowed by the government on what was then considered as the moderate interest of eight per cent. In order to induce capitalists to advance the money promptly on terms so favourable to the public, the subscribers were to be incorporated by the name of the Governor* and Company of the Bank of England. The corporation was to have no exclusive privilege, and was to be restricted from trading in anything but bills of exchange, bullion, and forfeited pledges*.

As soon as the plan became generally known, a paper war broke out as furious as that between the swearers and the non-swearers⁴, or as that between the Old East India Company and the New East India Company⁵. The projectors who had

¹ Der aus Mitgliedern des Unterhauses gewählte Ausschuss, der die Finanzforderungen der Regierung zu prüfen hat.

² Der Gesetzentwurf wird „auf den Tisch des Hauses“ gelegt, d. h. dem Parlament vorgelegt.

³ D. h. eine neue Verzollungssteuer. Ursprünglich wurden von einer Schiffsladung eine Anzahl *tons* für die Krone in Beschlag genommen.

⁴ *Non-swearers*, die Deputierten, die der zum Parlament umgewandelten Konvention, welche Wilhelm III. berufen hatte, fern blieben und sich weigerten, den Eid zu leisten.

⁵ Die erstere wurde 1599 unter Königin Elisabeth, die letztere 1691 gegründet.

failed to gain the ear of the government fell like madmen on their more fortunate brother. All the goldsmiths and pawnbrokers set up a howl of rage. Some discontented Tories predicted ruin to the monarchy. It was remarkable, they said, that Banks and Kings had never existed together. Banks were republican institutions. There were flourishing banks at Vēnice, at Genoa, at Amsterdam, and at Hamburg.¹ But who had ever heard of a Bank of Frānce or a Bank of Spāin? Some discontented Whigs, on the other hand, predicted ruin to our liberties. Here, they said, is an instrument of tyranny more formidable than the High Commission, than the Star Chamber², than even the fifty thousand soldiers of Ōliver³. The whole wealth of the nation will be in the hands of the Tonnage Bank, — such was the nickname then in use; — and the Tonnage Bank will be in the hands of the Sovereign. The power of the purse, the one great security for all the rights of Englishmen, will be transferred from the House of Commons to the Governor and Directors of the new Company. This last consideration was really of some weight, and was allowed to be so by the authors of the bill. A clause was therefore most properly inserted which inhibited the Bank from advancing money to the Crown without authority from Parliament. Every infraction of this salutary rule was to be punished by forfeiture of three times the sum ad-

¹ Über die Bank von Genua und Amsterdam siehe p. 37 Anm. 1 u. 2; die älteste ist die von Venedig, die schon 1156 gegründet worden sein soll; die Hamburger Bank stammt aus dem Jahre 1619.

² Die erstere war eine religiöse, die letztere eine politische Inquisitions-Behörde. Die *Star Chamber* wurde 1487, die *High Commission* unter den *Tudors* eingesetzt.

³ *Oliver Cromwell* und sein Puritanerheer.

vanced; and it was provided that the King should not have power to remit any part of the penalty.

The plan, thus amended, received the sanction of the Commons more easily than might have been expected from the violence of the adverse clamour. In truth, the Parliament was under duress. Money must be had, and could in no other way be had so easily. What passed when the House had resolved itself into a committee¹ cannot be discovered: but, while the Speaker was in the chair, no division took place².

The bill, however, was not safe when it had reached the Upper House³. Some Lords suspected that the plan of a national bank had been devised for the purpose of exalting the moneyed interest at the expence of the landed interest. Others thought that this plan, whether good or bad, ought not to have been submitted to them in such a form. Whether it would be safe to call into existence a body which might one day rule the whole commercial world, and how such a body should be constituted, were questions which ought not to be decided by one branch of the Legislature. The Peers ought to be at perfect liberty to examine all the details of the proposed scheme, to suggest amendments, to ask for conferences⁴. It was therefore most unfair that the law establishing the Bank

¹ Das Haus bildet einen Sonderausschuss zur Spezialberatung des Antrages.

² Wenn der *Speaker* das Resultat der Abstimmung leicht übersehen kann, findet keine Sonderabstimmung (*division*) statt, die durch die Trennung der Mitglieder durch die Ja- und Nein-Thüren, durch welche sie schreiten, festgestellt wird.

³ Siehe pag. 17 Anm. 7.

⁴ Eine gemischte Sitzung von Vertretern des Ober- und Unterhauses bei schwierigen Fragen.

should be sent up¹ as part of a law granting supplies to the Crown. The Jācobites² entertained some hope that the session would end with a quarrel between the Houses, that the Tonnage Bill would be lost, and that William would enter on the campaign³ without money. It was already May, according to the New Style⁴. The London season* was over; and many noble families had left Covent Garden and Soho Square⁵ for their woods and hayfields. But summonses were sent out. There was a violent rush of Earls and Barons back to town. The benches which had lately been deserted were crowded. The sittings began at an hour unusually early, and were prolonged to an hour unusually late. On the day on which the bill was committed⁶ the contest lasted without intermission from nine in the morning to six in the evening. Godölphin⁷ was in the chair. Nöttingham⁸ and Röchester⁹ proposed to strike out all the clauses which related to the Bank. Something was said

¹ Ausdruck dafür, dass das Gesetz vom Unterhaus ins Oberhaus zur Beschlussfassung gebracht wird.

² Anhänger der *Stuarts*.

³ Siehe pag. 43 Anm. 2.

⁴ In England erst 1752 eingeführt, indem man vom 2. zum 14. September überging.

⁵ Siehe pag. 12.

⁶ *To commit a bill* = sie einem Ausschuss zur Durchberatung überweisen, der aber auch aus dem ganzen Hause bestehen kann.

⁷ *Sidney Earl of Godolphin*, schon unter Karl II. und Jakob II. Minister, der auch bei Wilhelm grosses Vertrauen genoss. Er ist hier als Lordkanzler der Vorsitzende des Oberhauses und hat seinen Sitz auf dem *Woolsack*.

⁸ *Daniel Earl of Nottingham*, ein ausgezeichneteter Parlamentsredner, der auch unter Wilhelm und *Mary* Staatsminister war.

⁹ Siehe pag. 27 Anm. 5.

about the danger of setting up a gigantic corporation which might soon give law to the King and the three estates of the Realm. But the Peers seemed to be most moved by the appeal which was made to them as landlords*. The whole scheme, it was asserted, was intended to enrich usurers at the expense of the nobility and gentry. Persons who had laid by money would rather put it into the Bank than lend it on mortgage at moderate interest. C^âermârthen¹ said little or nothing in defence of what was, in truth, the work of his rivals and enemies. He owned that there were grave objections to the mode in which the Commons² had provided for the public service of the year. But would their Lordships³ amend a money bill? Would they engage in a contest of which the end must be that they must either yield, or incur the grave responsibility of leaving the Channel⁴ without a fleet during the summer? This argument prevailed; and, on a division⁵, the amendment was rejected by forty-three votes to thirty-one. A few hours later the bill received the royal assent⁶, and the Parliament was prorogued.

In the City the success of Montague's plan was complete. It was then at least as difficult to raise* a million at eight per cent, as it would now be to raise forty millions at four per cent.

¹ Siehe pag. 29 Anm. 2. *Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby, Marquess of Caermarthen, Duke of Leeds*. Er wurde auch unter Wilhelm Premierminister, von dem er den Herzogstitel erhielt.

² Siehe pag. 17 Anm. 7.

³ Die in der Anrede gebräuchliche Titulatur der *Lords*.

⁴ Der Kanal *La Manche*.

⁵ Siehe pag. 46 Anm. 2.

⁶ Ist eine *bill* im Unter- und Oberhause angenommen, so bedarf sie noch der Zustimmung der Krone (*Royal Assent*), um Gesetz (*Act of Parliament*) zu werden.

It had been supposed that contributions would drop in very slowly; and a considerable time had therefore been allowed by the Act*. This indulgence was not needed. So popular was the new investment, that on the day on which the books were opened three hundred thousand pounds were subscribed; three hundred thousand more were subscribed during the next forty-eight hours; and, in ten days, to the delight of all the friends of the government, it was announced that the list was full. The whole sum which the Corporation was bound to lend to the State was paid into the Exchequer¹ before the first instalment was due. Somers² gladly put the Great Seal² to a charter framed in conformity with the terms prescribed by Parliament; and the Bank of England commenced its operations in the house of the Company of Grocers. There, during many years, directors, secretaries, and clerks might be seen labouring in different parts of one spacious hall. The persons employed by the Bank were originally only fifty-four. They are now nine hundred. The sum paid yearly in salaries amounted at first to only four thousand three hundred and fifty pounds. It now exceeds two hundred and ten thousand pounds. We may therefore fairly* infer that the incomes of commercial clerks are, on an average, about three times as large in the reign of Victôria³ as they were in the reign of William the Third⁴.

It soon appeared that Montague⁵ had, by skilfully availing himself of the financial difficulties of the country, rendered an inestimable service to

¹ Siehe pag. 23 Anm. 7.

² Siehe pag. 22 Anm. 4.

³ Regiert seit 1837.

⁴ Siehe pag. 34 Anm. 1.

⁵ Siehe pag. 45 Anm. 2.

his party. During several generations the Bank of England was emphatically a Whig¹ body. It was Whig, not accidentally, but necessarily. It must have instantly stopped payment if it had ceased to receive the interest on the sum which it had advanced to the government; and of that interest James would not have paid a farthing. Seventeen years after the passing* of the Tonnage Bill, Addison², in one of his most ingenious and graceful little allegories, described the situation of the great Company through which the immense wealth of London was constantly circulating. He saw Public Credit on her³ throne in Grocers' Hall, the Great Charter⁴ over her head, the Act of Settlement⁵ full in her view. Her touch turned everything to gold. Behind her seat, bags filled with coin were piled up to the ceiling. On her right and on her left the floor was hidden by pyramids of guineas. On a sudden the door flies open. The Pretender⁶ rushes in, a sponge in one hand, in the other a sword, which he shakes at the Act of Settlement. The beautiful Queen³ sinks down fainting. The

¹ Siehe pag. 8 Anm. 2.

² Berühmter Schriftsteller unter Königin *Anna* (1702—1714); sein Trauerspiel *Cato* im franz. Geschmack. Mit *Steele* zusammen war er der Begründer der moralischen Wochenschriften (*Tatler*, *Spectator*), die einen so grossen Einfluss erlangten.

³ *Credit* wird in der Allegorie als weiblich gedacht; siehe unten *the beautiful Queen*.

⁴ Die *Magna Charta Libertatum*, von Johann ohne Land 1215 gewährt, die die Rechte und Freiheiten des Unterthanen gegenüber der Krone gewährleistete.

⁵ *The Act of Settlement* (1701) bestimmte für die Thronfolge zunächst *Anna*, eine Tochter Jakobs II., und dann die Linie Hannover; ferner enthielt sie mehrere Bestimmungen über den Monarchen und die Beamten.

⁶ Der Prätendent *James Stuart*, Sohn Jakobs II., der von Ludwig XIV. als König von England anerkannt, und dessen Sohn in der Schlacht bei *Culloden* 1746 endgiltig besiegt wurde.

spell by which she has turned all things around her into treasure is broken. The money bags shrink like pricked bladders. The piles of gold pieces are turned into bundles of rags or faggots of wooden tallies. The truth which this parable was meant to convey was constantly present to the minds of the rulers of the Bank. So closely was their interest bound up with the interest of the government, that the greater the public danger, the more ready were they to come to the rescue. Formerly, when the Treasury was empty, when the taxes came in slowly, and when the pay of the soldiers and sailors was in arrear, it had been necessary for the Chancellor of the Exchequer¹ to go, hat in hand, up and down Chēapside² and Cōrnhill², attended by the Lord Mayor and by the Aldermen, and to make up a sum by borrowing a hundred pounds from this hosier, and two hundred pounds from that iron monger. Those times were over. The government, instead of laboriously scooping up supplies from numerous petty sources, could now draw whatever it required from one immense reservoir, which all those petty sources kept constantly replenished.

¹ Siehe pag. 33 Anm. 6.

² *Cheapside* westlich, *Cornhill* östlich von der Börse ausgehende Strassen, Hauptsitze der Goldschmiede und Juweliere.

Visit of the Czar Peter the First in England (1698).

In the same week in which Whitehall perished¹, the Lōndoners were supplied with a new topic of conversation by a royal visit, which, of all royal visits, was the least pompous and ceremonious and yet the most interesting and important. On the tenth of January a vessel from Holland anchored off* Greenwich², and was welcomed with great respect. Pēter the First, Czâr of Mŭscovy³, was on board. He took boat with a few attendants, and was rowed up the Thames to Norfolk Street⁴, where a house overlooking the river had been prepared for his reception.

His journey is an epoch in the history, not only of his own country, but of ours, and of the world. To the polished nations of Western Europe, the empire which he governed had till then been what Bōkhara⁵ or Sīam⁶ is to us. That empire indeed, though less extensive than at present, was the most extensive that had ever obeyed a single

¹ Am 4. Januar 1698. Nur die Banketthalle blieb stehen.

² 6 engl. Meilen unterhalb *London Bridge* am rechten Themseufer; jetzt bekannt durch sein Matrosenspital, Marine-museum und die Sternwarte; spr. *Grīnich*.

³ Peter der Grosse 1682—1725.

⁴ Von *Strand* südlich zur Themse führend, westlich von *the Temple*; spr. *Nōrfok*, *Thames* = *Těms*.

⁵ Hauptstadt in Turkestan.

⁶ Kaiserreich in Hinterindien.

chief. The dominions of Alexander¹ and of Trājan² were small when compared with the immense area of the Scythian³ desert. But in the estimation of statesmen that boundless expanse of larch forest and morass, where the snow lay deep during eight months of every year, and where a wretched peasantry could with difficulty defend their hovels against troops of famished wolves, was of less account than the two or three square miles into which were crowded the counting houses, the warehouses, and the innumerable masts of Amsterdam. On the Báltic⁴ Rüssia had not then a single port. Her maritime trade with the other nations of Christendom was entirely carried on at Archāngel⁵, a place which had been created and was supported by adventurers from our island. In the days of the Tūdors⁶, a ship from England, seeking a north-east passage to the land of silk and spice, had discovered the White Sea⁷. The barbarians who dwelt on the shores of that dreary gulf had never before seen such a portent as a vessel of a hundred and sixty tons burden. They fled in terror; and, when they were pursued and overtaken, prostrated themselves before the chief of the strangers and kissed his feet. He succeeded in opening a friendly communication with them; and from that time there had been a regular

¹ Alexander der Grosse von Makedonien 356—323 v. Chr.

² Der römische Kaiser *Trajan* 98—117 n. Chr.

³ Die Alten bezeichneten die Gebiete um das Schwarze Meer als das Land der Scythen.

⁴ Das Baltische Meer = die Ostsee.

⁵ Hauptstapelplatz am südöstl. Golf des Weissen Meeres; sprich *ch* wie *k*.

⁶ Die Dynastie der *Tudors* begann mit Heinrich VII. 1485 und endigte mit Königin Elisabeth 1603.

⁷ Zwischen den Halbinseln *Kola* und *Kanin*; s. Anm. 2.

commercial intercourse between our country and the subjects of the Czar. A Russian Company was incorporated in London. An English factory was built at Archāngel. That factory was indeed, even in the latter part of the seventeenth century, a rude and mean building. The walls consisted of trees laid one upon another; and the roof was of birch bark. This shelter, however, was sufficient in the long summerdays of the Arctic regions. Regularly at that season several English ships cast anchor in the bay. A fair was held on the beach. Traders came from a distance of many hundreds of miles to the only mart where they could exchange hemp and tar, hides and tallow, wax and honey, the fur of the sable and the wolverine, and the roe of the sturgeon¹ of the Volga, for Mānchester stuffs, Shēffield knives, Bīrmīngham buttons, sugar from Jamāica² and pepper from Malabār³. The commerce in these articles was open. But there was a secret traffic which was not less active or less lucrative, though the Rūs-sian laws had made it punishable, and though the Russian divines pronounced it damnable. In general the mandates of princes and the lessons of priests were received by the Muscovite with profound reverence. But the authority of his princes and of his priests united could not keep* him from tobacco. Pipes he could not obtain; but a cow's horn perforated served his turn*. From every Archangel fair rolls of the best Virgīnia⁴

¹ Der Kaviar.

² Insel der grossen Antillen in Westindien.

³ Die südwestliche Küste von Vorderindien.

⁴ Unter Königin Elisabeth von England besiedelt und noch heute Hauptquelle für Tabak. Jetzt die beiden Staaten *East* und *West Virginia* der nordamerikanischen Union.

speedily found their way to Novgorod¹ and Tobolsk².

The commercial intercourse between England and Russia made some diplomatic intercourse necessary. The diplomatic intercourse however was only occasional. The Czar had no permanent minister here. We had no permanent minister at Moscow; and even at Archāngel we had no consul. Three or four times in a century extraordinary embassies were sent from Whitehall to the Krēm-lin³ and from the Kremlin to Whitehall.

The English embassies had historians whose narratives may still be read with interest. Those historians described vividly, and sometimes bitterly, the savage ignorance and the squalid poverty of the barbarous country in which they had sojourned. In that country, they said, there was neither literature nor science, neither school nor college. It was not till more than a hundred years after the invention of printing⁴ that a single printing press had been introduced into the Russian empire; and that printing press had speedily perished in a fire which was supposed to have been kindled by the priests. Even in the seventeenth century the library of a prelate of the first dignity consisted of a few manuscripts. Those manuscripts too were in long rolls: for the art of bookbinding was unknown. The best educated men could barely read and write. It was much if the secretary to whom was entrusted the direction of negotiations with foreign powers had a sufficient smattering of

¹ Südöstl. von St. Petersburg, berühmt durch seine Messen.

² Hauptstadt von Westsibirien.

³ Die Residenz und Hofburg der Zaren in Moskau.

⁴ Man nimmt dafür gewöhnlich das Jahr 1440 an; von *Caxton* 1471 in England eingeführt.

Dog Latin¹ to make himself understood. The arithmetic was the arithmetic of the dark ages. The denary notation² was unknown. Even in the Imperial Treasury the computations were made by the help of balls strung on wires. Round the person of the Sovereign there was a blaze of gold and jewels: but even in his most splendid palaces were to be found the filth and misery of an Irish cabin. So late as the year 1663 the gentlemen of the retinue* of the Earl of Carlisle³ were, in the city of Moscow, thrust into a single bedroom, and were told that, if they did not remain together, they would be in danger of being devoured by rats.

Such was the report which the English legations made of what they had seen and suffered in Russia; and their evidence was confirmed by the appearance which the Russian legations made in England. The strangers spoke no civilised language. Their garb, their gestures, their salutations, had a wild and barbarous character. The ambassador and the grandees who accompanied him were so gorgeous that all London crowded to stare at them, and so filthy that nobody dared to touch them. They came to the court balls dropping pearls and vermin. It was said that one envoy cudgelled the lords* of his train* whenever they soiled or lost any part of their finery, and that another had with difficulty been prevented from putting his son to death for the crime of shaving and dressing after the French fashion.

Our ancestors therefore were not a little surprised to learn that a young barbarian, who had, at seventeen years of age, become the autocrat of the immense region stretching from the confines

¹ Das Küchen- oder Apotheker-Latein.

² Das Dezimalsystem.

³ spr. Cârliſe.

of Swēden to those of Chīna, and whose education had been inferior to that of an English farmer or shopman, had planned gigantic improvements, had learned enough of some languages of Western Europe to enable him to communicate with civilised men, had begun to surround himself with able adventurers from various parts of the world, had sent many of his young subjects to study languages, arts and sciences in foreign cities, and finally had determined to travel as a private man, and to discover, by personal observation, the secret of the immense prosperity and power enjoyed by some communities whose whole territory was far less than the hundredth part of his dominions.

It might have been expected that France would have been the first object of his curiosity. For the grace and dignity of the French King¹, the splendour of the French Court, the discipline of the French armies, and the genius and learning of the French writers, were then renowned all over the world. But the Czar's mind had early taken a strange ply which it retained to the last. His empire was of all empires the least capable of being made a great naval power. The Swēdish provinces² lay between his States and the Baltic. The Bōsporus and the Dârdanelles³ lay between his States and the Mediterrānean. He had access to the ocean only in a latitude in which navigation is, during a great part of every year, perilous and difficult. On the ocean he had only a single port, Archangel; and the whole shipping* of Archangel was foreign. There did not exist a Russian vessel larger than a fishing boat. Yet, from some cause

¹ Ludwig XIV.

² bes. Finnland.

³ Der Bosporus verbindet das Schwarze Meer mit dem Marmarameer, die Strasse der Dardanellen das letztere mit dem Aegaeischen Meer.

which cannot now be traced, he had a taste for maritime pursuits which amounted to a passion, indeed almost to a monomania. His imagination was full of sails, yardarms, and rudders. That large mind, equal to the highest duties of the general and the statesman, contracted itself to the most minute details of naval architecture and naval discipline. The chief ambition of the great conqueror and legislator was to be a good boatswain and a good ship's carpenter. Holland and England therefore had for him an attraction which was wanting to the galleries and terraces of Versailles¹. He repaired to Amsterdam², took a lodging in the dockyard, assumed the garb of a pilot, put down his name on the list of workmen, wielded with his own hand the caulking iron³ and the mallet, fixed the pumps, and twisted the ropes. Ambassadors who came to pay their respects to him were forced, much against their will, to clamber up the rigging of a man-of-war*, and found him enthroned on the cross* trees.

Such was the prince whom the populace of London now crowded to behold. His stately form, his intellectual forehead, his piercing black eyes, his Târtar⁴ nose and mouth, his gracious smile, his frown black with all the stormy rage and hate of a barbarian tyrant, and above all a strange nervous convulsion which sometimes transformed his countenance, during a few moments, into an

¹ Der Palast und Garten von *Versailles*, von Ludwig XIV. mit ungeheuren Kosten inmitten einer Sandwüste geschaffen; die *galleries* beziehen sich auf die Säle des Palastes, von denen der berühmteste *la galerie des glaces*; die *terraces* auf diejenigen des Gartens vom Schlosse aus.

² 1697.

³ Das Dicht- oder Kalfatereisen; kalfatern heisst die Fugen dichten oder mit Werg verstopfen.

⁴ Die Tartaren, wilde Nomadenstämme aus dem hinteren Hochasien, herrschten verschiedene Male in Russland.

object on which it was impossible to look without terror, the immense quantities of meat which he devoured, the pints* of brandy which he swallowed, and which, it was said, he had carefully distilled with his own hands, the fool* who jabbered at his feet, the monkey which grinned at the back of his chair, were, during some weeks, popular topics of conversation. He meanwhile shunned the public gaze with a haughty shyness which inflamed curiosity. He went to a play*; but, as soon as he perceived that pit*, boxes, and galleries were staring, not at the stage, but at him, he retired to a back bench where he was screened from observation by his attendants. He was desirous to see a sitting* of the House of Lords; but, as he was determined not to be seen, he was forced to climb up to the leads, and to peep through a small window. He heard with great interest the royal assent given to a bill for raising fifteen hundred thousand pounds by land* tax, and learned with amazement that this sum, though larger by one half than the whole revenue which he could wring from the population of the immense empire of which he was absolute master, was but a small part of what the Commons of England voluntarily granted every year to their constitutional King.

William judiciously humoured the whims of his illustrious guest, and stole to Norfolk Street so quietly that nobody in the neighbourhood recognised His Majesty in the thin gentleman who got out of the modest-looking coach at the Czar's lodgings. The Czar returned the visit with the same precautions, and was admitted into Kensington House¹ by a back door. It was afterwards known

¹ *Kensington Palace*, westl. von *Hyde Park*, wurde von Wilhelm III. erbaut; hier starben auch er und seine Gattin, die Königin *Mary*.

that he took no notice of the fine pictures with which the palace was adorned. But over the chimney of the royal sitting-room was a plate which, by an ingenious machinery, indicated the direction of the wind; and with this plate he was in raptures.

He soon became weary of his residence. He found that he was too far from the objects of his curiosity, and too near to the crowds to which he was himself an object of curiosity. He accordingly removed to Dē(p)tford¹, and was there lodged in the house of John Evelyn, a house which had long been a favourite resort* of men of letters*, men of taste, and men of science. Here Peter gave himself up to his favourite pursuits. He navigated a yacht² every day up and down the river. His apartment was crowded with models of three deckers and two deckers, frigates, sloops, and fire-ships³. The only Englishman of rank in whose society he seemed to take much pleasure was the eccentric Câermârthen⁴, whose passion for the sea bore* some resemblance to his own, and who was very competent to give an opinion about every part of a ship from the stem to the stern. Câermârthen, indeed, became so great a favourite that he prevailed on the Czar to consent to the admission of a limited quantity of tobacco into Russia. There was reason to apprehend that the Russian clergy would cry out against any relaxation of the ancient rule, and would strenuously maintain that

¹ Zwischen London und Greenwich, am südl. Themseufer.

² Eleganter Segler zum Sport oder zur Personenbeförderung.

³ Der Zweidecker hat auf 2, der Dreidecker auf 3 Verdecken Geschütze; die Fregatte dreimastig mit 24—50 Geschützen, die Korvette (*sloop*), ebenfalls dreimastig, nur bis zu 20 Kanonen.

⁴ Siehe pag. 48 Anm. 1.

the practice of smoking was condemned by that text which declares that man is defiled, not by those things which enter in at the mouth, but by those which proceed out of it. This apprehension was expressed by a deputation of merchants who were admitted to an audience of the Czar: but they were reassured by the air with which he told them that he knew how to keep priests in order.

He was indeed so free from any bigoted attachment to the religion in which he had been brought up that both Papists and Protestants hoped at different times to make him a proselyte. Būrnet¹, commissioned by his brethren, and impelled, no doubt, by his own restless curiosity and love of meddling, repaired to Deptford and was honoured with several audiences. The Czar could not be persuaded to exhibit himself at Saint Paul's²; but he was induced to visit Lambeth Palace³. There he saw the ceremony of ordination performed, and expressed warm approbation of the Anglican ritual. Nothing in England astonished him so much as the Archiepiscopal library⁴. It was the first good collection of books that he had seen; and he declared that he had never imagined that there were so many printed volumes in the world.

The impression which he made on Burnet was not favourable. The good bishop could not understand that a mind which seemed to be chiefly

¹ Bedeutender Politiker, Prediger und Schriftsteller, 1643—1715. Er stand bei Wilhelm in hohem Ansehen und wurde unter ihm *Bishop of Salisbury*. Sein Hauptwerk ist *History of the Reformation*.

² Siehe pag. 4 Anm. 2.

³ Im Stadtteil *Lambeth* südl. der Themse, war seit urdenklicher Zeit die Londoner Residenz der Erzbischöfe von *Canterbury*.

⁴ In *Lambeth Palace*.

occupied with questions about the best place for a capstan¹ and the best way of rigging a jury* mast might be capable, not merely of ruling an empire, but of creating a nation. He complained that he had gone to see a great prince, and had found only an industrious shipwright. Nor does Evelyn seem to have formed a much more favourable opinion of his august tenant. It was, indeed, not in the character of tenant that the Czar was likely to gain the good word of civilised men. With all the high qualities which were peculiar to himself, he had all the filthy habits which were then common among his countrymen. To the end of his life, while disciplining armies, founding schools, framing codes, organising tribunals, building cities in deserts, joining distant seas by artificial rivers, he lived in his palace like a hog in a sty; and, when he was entertained by other sovereigns, never failed to leave on their tapestried walls and velvet state beds unequivocal proof that a savage had been there. Evelyn's house was left in such a state that the Treasury² quieted his complaints with a considerable sum of money.

Towards the close of March the Czar visited Pôrtsmoũth³, saw a sham sea-fight at Spĩthead³, watched every movement of the contending fleets with intense interest, and expressed in warm terms his gratitude to the hospitable government which had provided so delightful a spectacle for his amusement and instruction. After passing more

¹ Das Gangspill = die Anker- oder Schiffswinde; um welche das Tau sich wickelt, wenn der Anker oder grosse Lasten heraufgezogen werden.

² Das Schatzamt = Finanzministerium.

³ An der Südküste, gegenüber der Insel *Wight*, liegt der grosse See- und Handelshafen von *Portsmouth*. *Spithead* ist Seefestung am Eingang der Bucht von *P*.

than three months in England, he departed in high good humour.

His visit, his singular character, and what was rumoured of his great designs, excited much curiosity here, but nothing more than curiosity. England had as yet nothing to hope or to fear from his vast empire.

Wörterverzeichnis.

Bemerkung. Die Aussprachezeichen geben beim Wort zugleich die betonte Silbe an (abôût). Die Aussprache besonders schwieriger Wörter ist in () erläutert.

- a:** 1) ă wie in hat
 2) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \bar{a} \\ \bar{a}i \\ \bar{a}y \\ e\bar{a} \end{array} \right\}$ wie in name
 3) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{a} \\ \hat{a}u \\ e\hat{a} \\ u\hat{a} \end{array} \right\}$ wie in far
 4) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \check{a} \\ \check{a}u \\ \check{a}w \end{array} \right\}$ wie in all
e: 1) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \check{e} \\ \check{e}a \\ \check{e}i \\ i\check{e} \\ u\check{e} \end{array} \right\}$ wie in bed
 2) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \bar{e} \\ \bar{e}a \\ \bar{e}e \\ \bar{e}i \\ \bar{e}o \\ i\bar{e} \end{array} \right\}$ wie in be
 3) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \check{e} \\ \check{e}a \end{array} \right\}$ wie in her
i: 1) $\left. \begin{array}{l} i(\check{y}) \\ u\check{i} \end{array} \right\}$ wie in fit
 2) $\left. \begin{array}{l} i(\bar{y}) \\ u\bar{i} (u\bar{y}) \\ e\bar{y} \end{array} \right\}$ wie in mine
 3) i wie in girl.

- o:** 1) ȯ wie in ȯf
 2) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \bar{o} \\ \bar{o}a \\ \bar{o}o \\ \bar{o}u \\ \bar{o}w \end{array} \right\}$ wie in stone
 3) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{o} \\ \hat{o}a \\ \hat{o}o \\ \hat{o}u \\ \hat{o}w \end{array} \right\}$ wie in form
 4) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \check{o} \\ \check{o}o \end{array} \right\}$ wie in come
u: 1) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \check{u} \\ o\check{u} \end{array} \right\}$ wie in hut
 2) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \bar{u} \\ ea\bar{u} \\ e\bar{u} \end{array} \right\}$ wie in duke
 3) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{u} \\ \hat{u}i \\ o\hat{u} \end{array} \right\}$ wie in true
 4) ù wie in put
 5) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \check{u} \\ o\check{u} \end{array} \right\}$ wie in turn

ôû : wie in house

ōw : wie in now

ôî : } wie in oil.
 ôŷ : }

Die Aussprache der Eigennamen ist im Text angegeben.

Abāndon preisgeben, ausstoßen.
 āble fähig, im stande.
 abōde Aufenthalt.
 abominātion Abscheu.
 abōünd im Überfluß haben,
 überströmen vor...
 abōūt 1. um... herum; 2. un-
 aböve über, vor. [gefähr.
 abrōad draußen, in der Fremde.
 ābsolute unumchränkt.
 ābsolutely unbedingt.
 absüird albern.
 absüirdity Albernheit.
 āccent Betonung, Aussprache.
 accēptance Annahme, Accept.
 accēss Zutritt, Zugang.
 accēssible zugänglich.
 āccident Unfall, Zufall.
 āccidentally zufällig.
 accomodātion Bequemlichkeit,
 Anshilfe.
 accōmpany begleiten.
 accōrdingly demgemäß.
 accōrding to nach, gemäß.
 accōünt 1. Rechnung, Berech-
 nung; 2. Bericht; 3. Wert,
 Gewinn.
 accūmulate an-, aufhäufen.
 accūse anklagen.
 accūstom gewöhnen.
 achiēvement Ausführung, Werk.
 acquīre erwerben.
 āct 1. Handlung; 2. Verhand-
 lung; 3. Beschluß, Defret.
 āctive thätig.
 adāpt anpassen.
 ādd hinzufügen, beitragen.
 adhēre anhängen, bleiben bei...
 administrātion Verwaltung.
 admirātion Bewunderung.
 admīre bewundern.
 admīrer Bewunderer.
 admission Zulassung.
 admīt zulassen.
 adōrn zieren, schmücken.
 advānce vorstrecken; in — vor-
 aus, im Vorfuß.

advāntage Vorteil.
 advēnturer Abenteuerer.
 ādverse gegnerisch.
 advīser Berater.
 affability Leutseligkeit.
 āffable leutselig.
 affēction Zuneigung, Neigung.
 affirm behaupten, bestätigen.
 āfter nach, nachher; *conj.* nach-
 again (spr. agēn) wieder. [dem.
 against (spr. agēnst) gegen.
 āge Alter, Zeitalter.
 āgent Agent, Makler.
 agitātion Bewegung, Erregung.
 agō vor, vorher.
 āir 1. Luft; 2. Aussehen.
 ālderman Ältester, Rathherr.
 ālehouse Bierhaus.
 alērt, on the — auf der Hut.
 alīve lebendig, munter.
 āllegory Allegorie.
 ālley 1. Allee; 2. Gäßchen.
 allow erlauben, gestatten, lassen.
 ally 1. verbünden; 2. Verbün-
 ālmost fast, beinahe. [deter.
 alōng längs, entlang.
 alōūd laut.
 āltar Altar.
 ālter verändern.
 altogēther zusammen.
 amāzement Ersäunen.
 ambāssador Botschafter.
 ambition Ehrgeiz.
 ambitious ehrgeizig.
 amēnd verbessern.
 amēndment Verbesserung, Zu-
 amīdst (mitten) unter. [satz.
 amōng unter.
 amōünt to sich belaufen auf, sich
 steigern zu.
 āmple weit, geräumig.
 amūsement Unterhaltung, Be-
 lustigung.
 āncestor Ahne, Vorfahre.
 āncient alt, ehemalig.
 ānchor (k) 1. Anker; 2. anfern.
 animāted belebt, lebhaft.

animātion Bewegung, Leben.
 animosity Heftigkeit, Feindselig-
 annōunce ankündigen. [feit.
 ānnual(ly) jährlich.
 āntechamber Vorzimmer.
 antērior to vorhergehend, frü-
 her als.
 ānxious ängstlich, besorgt.
 any (spr. ĕny) 1. irgend ein, ir-
 gend welcher; 2. jeder.
 apōthecary 1. Droguist; 2. Apo-
 theker=Doktor.
 apārtment Wohnung, Gelaß.
 appēal Berufung.
 appēar erscheinen.
 appēarance Erscheinung, Aus-
 sehen.
 applāud gutheißen, preisen.
 apply to sich wenden an.
 appōintment 1. Abrede, Stell-
 dicke; 2. Anstellung, Gehalt.
 apprehēnd befürchten.
 apprehēnsion Befürchtung.
 apprēntice Lehrling.
 approbātion Billigung.
 approve (ū) billigen.
 archiepiscopal (k) erzbischöflich.
 ārch Bogen.
 architēcture (k) Baukunst, Bau-
 ārdent hitzig, glühend. [art.
 ārea Fläche, Flächeninhalt.
 ārgument Beweis, Grund.
 arīse sich erheben, entstehen.
 aristōcracy Adel, Adelpartei.
 armōrial beāring Wappenschild.
 ārms 1. Waffen, 2. Wappen.
 ārmy Heer, Armee.
 arōund um, rund um.
 arrēar, in — im Rückstand.
 arrēst Haft, Verhaftung.
 ārt Kunst.
 ārticle Artikel.
 artificial künstlich.
 ās 1. als, wie; 2. conj. als, da;
 3. welcher (nach such); 4. as ...
 as so ... wie.
 ascēnd aufsteigen.

asīde zur Seite, beiseits.
 āsk fragen, befragen.
 āspect Anblick, Aussehen.
 assēble versammeln.
 assēmbly Versammlung.
 assēnt Zustimmung.
 assērt versichern, behaupten.
 assīze 1. Sitzung; 2. Geschwor-
 nengericht.
 associāte 1. verbinden, vereini-
 gen; 2. Gefährte.
 assūme annehmen.
 astōnish verwundern, in Er-
 staunen setzen.
 asylum Freistatt.
 at an, zu, bei, auf, in, nach.
 Athens Athen.
 Athēnian Athener, =isch.
 athlētīc athletisch, kräftig.
 Atlāntic, the der Atlantische O.
 ātmosphēre Luft, Dunstkreis.
 attāchment 1. Verbindung; 2.
 Anhänglichkeit.
 attāck angreifen.
 attāin erreichen.
 attēpt v. versuchen; s. Versuch.
 attēnd 1. begleiten; 2. aufwar-
 ten, pflegen.
 attēndance Begleitung, Gefolge.
 attēndant Begleiter.
 attrāction Anziehung.
 āugury Wahrsagung, Anzeichen.
 āugust erhaben.
 austēre ernst, streng, rauh.
 āuthor Urheber, Schriftsteller.
 authōrity Vollmacht.
 āutocrat Selbstherrscher.
 āutumn (n st.) Herbst.
 avāil o. s. sich bedienen, benützen.
 āvenue Allee, breite Straße.
 āverage, on an — im Durch-
 avōid vermeiden. [schnitt.
 awāre gewahr.
 awāy fort, hinweg.

Bābe Kind, Säugling.
 bāck zurück.

bād ſchlecht.
 bāg Sack, Taſche.
 bāke backen, brennen.
 bālcony Balkon.
 bāll 1. Kugel; 2. Ball.
 Bāltic, the die Oſtſee.
 bānd 1. Binde; 2. Prieſterfragen, Beſſchen.
 bānk Bank.
 bānker Bankier.
 bānking Bankweſen; —house Bankhaus.
 bānkrupt Bankrott.
 bānquet (k) Gaſtmahl, Schmauß.
 bānqueting room Feſtſaal.
 bānterer Spaßvogel.
 bār 1. Riegel; 2. Schlagbaum;
 3. Gerichtſchranke, Gericht;
 4. Schenktiſch.
 barbārian Barbar, Unmenſch.
 bārbarous barbariſch.
 bārely bloß, nur.
 bārkin Rinde.
 bāsket Korb.
 bātſtle Schlacht.
 bāy Bucht.
 bēach Ufer, Geſtade.
 beār Bär.
 beār 1. tragen, beſißen, haben;
 2. führen, ertragen; 3. — rule
 Oberhand haben, herrſchen;
 4. — a part eine Rolle ſpielen;
 5. — an aspect ein Ausſehen
 beāt ſchlagen. [haben.
 bē ſein.
 beaūtiful ſchön.
 becōme 1. werden; 2. geziemen.
 bēd Bett.
 bēdchāmbēr Schlafgemach.
 bēdroom (ū) Schlafzimmer.
 befōre 1. vor, vorher; 2. conj.
 ehe, bevor.
 bēg bitten, betteln.
 bēggar Bettler.
 behīnd hinter.
 behōld anſehen, betrachten.
 bēing Weſen.

beliēve glauben: — in an jd.
 glauben.
 belōng to gehören zu.
 bēll Glocke.
 bēnch 1. Bank, Gerichtsbank;
 2. Gericht.
 bēncher Bankſteller, Richter.
 benēath unter, unterhalb.
 benefāctor Wohlthäter.
 bēnefit Nutzen, Segen.
 beſide neben.
 beſides außerdem.
 beſtōw verleihen, übertragen.
 betwēen unter, zwiſchen.
 bēverage Getränk.
 beyōnd 1. jenseits; 2. ferner=
 hin, weiter hinaus.
 bigoted blind ergeben, bigot.
 bīnd binden, verpflichten; — up
 with verſlechten mit.
 bill 1. Zettel; 2. Rechnung,
 Wechſel; 3. Geſetzesvorſchlag.
 bīrch Birſe.
 biſhopric Biſchofsſitz.
 bitterly bitterlich.
 blāck ſchwarz.
 blādder Blaſe, Blatter.
 blāze 1. Flamme, Glut; 2. Ruf,
 Gerücht.
 blēss ſegnen.
 blēssed geſegnet.
 blēssing Segen.
 blāue blau.
 bōard 1. Brett, Tiſch, Tafel;
 2. Ratſtiſch, Gericht; 3. on —
 a ſhip an Bord e. Schiſſes.
 bōaſt rühmen, ſich rühmen.
 bōat Boot.
 boatswain (ſpr. bōsn) Hochbootſ=
 bōdy Körper; Korps. [mann.
 bōld 1. fühn, tapfer, unterneh=
 mend; 2. frech.
 bōne Bein, Knochen.
 bookbinding (ū) Buchbinderei.
 boon (ū) companion Zechgenoſſe.
 boot (ū) wegtreten.

booth (û) Bude.
 borough 1. Flecken, Landstadt;
 2. Parlamentsbezirk.
 bôrn geboren.
 borrow borgen, entleihen.
 bôth beide; — ... and sowohl
 ... als auch.
 bôund Grenze.
 bôundary Grenze.
 bôundless grenzenlos.
 bow to sich verbeugen vor, sich
 bücken.
 bowl 1. Kugel; 2. Schale, Becher.
 box 1. Büchse; 2. Loge; 3.
 strong — Geldkiste.
 bôy Knabe, Junge.
 brâncb Zweig.
 brandy Brauntwein.
 break 1. brechen, zerbrechen;
 2. fallieren.
 breâker brechende Welle, Bran-
 brêathe atmen, leben. [dung.
 brêed 1. erzeugen, erziehen, bil-
 den; 2. Zucht, Art, Schlag.
 brêthren Mitbrüder.
 brîck Ziegelstein, Backstein.
 bridge Brücke.
 briëfless ohne Praxis, ohne
 Kunden.
 bring up aufziehen.
 broomstick (û) Besenstiel.
 brûise Beule, Striemen.
 buccanêr Freibeuter.
 build bauen.
 building Bau, Gebäude.
 bullion Goldstange, ungemünz-
 tes Gold.
 bully Prahlhans, Feigling.
 bundle Bündel.
 burden Bürde, Last.
 bûrgher Bürger.
 bûrn 1. brennen; 2. verbrennen.
 busy (i) geschäftig.
 business (sp. bisnes) Geschäft(e).
 bût 1. aber, sondern; 2. nur;
 3. außer daß; welcher nicht.

butcher Metzger.
 button Knopf.
 bystander Zuschauer.
 by 1. (Ort) an, zu, neben; 2.
 (Zeit) um, gegen; 3. (Mittel)
 mit, durch, in; 4. (pass.) von.

Cabbage Kohl.

cabin 1. Hütte; 2. Kajüte.
 calamity Unglücksfall.
 call nennen, rufen, heißen.
 campâign Feldzug.
 canopy 1. Baldachin; 2. Vor-
 dach, dachartig vorspringende
 Verzierung.
 cant geziert, heuchlerisch reden.
 capable fähig, im stande.
 capacity Fähigkeit, Eigenschaft,
 Befugnis.
 cape das Kap.
 capital 1. Hauptstadt; 2. Kapi-
 capitalist Kapitalist. [tal.
 capstan Kabeſtan, Gangspille.
 captain Hauptmann.
 careful vorsichtig, behutsam.
 câmelite Karmeliter.
 carolus Karolus (Goldmünze).
 carpenter Zimmermann.
 carriage (a ft.) Wagen; — road
 Fahrweg.
 carry 1. tragen, führen, nehmen;
 2. — on weiterführen.
 cart Karren: cart's tail das
 hintere Ende des Wagens.
 (Richtfarrens).
 cârter Fuhrmann.
 carve 1. ausschneiden; 2. aus-
 hauen; 3. eingraben.
 case Fall.
 cash v. 1. ablohn; 2. einlösen.
 cash s. Kasse, Bargeld.
 cassock 1. Leibrock; 2. Unter-
 kleid der Geistlichen.
 Castilian Kastilier; kastilisch.
 castle (t ft.) Schloß.
 cat Kaze.

cathēdral Dom.
 cāttle Vieh, Rindvieh.
 cāulking iron (1 st.) Ralsfateisen.
 cāuse 1. Sache, Angelegenheit;
 2. verursachen, lassen.
 cavalcāde Aufzug zu Pferde.
 cavalier 1. Ritter; 2. Anhänger
 cāve Höhle. [Karls I.
 cēase aufhören.
 cēdar Zeder.
 cēiling Decke, Plafond.
 celebrāted berühmt.
 celērity Schnelligkeit.
 cēllar Keller.
 cēnt hundert.
 cēntre Mittelpunkt.
 cēntury Jahrhundert.
 ceremōnious feierlich.
 cēremony Feierlichkeit.
 chāin Kette.
 chāir Stuhl.
 chāirman Sänstenträger.
 chāncery Kanzleigericht.
 chānge 1. ändern, wechseln; 2.
 Veränderung, Wechsel.
 Chānge die Börse (Gebäude).
 chānnel Kanal.
 chāmber Raum; Zimmer, Wohn-
 chāpel Kapelle. [nung.
 chāraacter (k) 1. Charakter; 2.
 Stand, Würde.
 chārgē 1. Last, Bürde; 2. Stelle,
 Amt; 3. Kosten, Speesen (*plur.*)
 chārger Schüssel, Becken.
 chāritably mildthätig.
 Chārlēs Karl.
 chārter Freibrief, Urkunde.
 chāsm (k) Lücke, Klust.
 chāt schwätzen, plaudern.
 chēat betrügen, Betrug.
 chēer 1. Mahlzeit; 2. Froh-
 sinn; 3. ein Vivat!
 chiēf Haupt, hauptsächlich, be-
 child Kind. [deutend.
 childhood Kindheit.
 chimney Kamin.

choose (û) wählen, vorziehen.
 Christendom (t st.) Christenheit.
 chūrch Kirche.
 cīnders glühende Asche, Kohlen.
 cīrculate zirkulieren.
 cīrcumstance Umstand.
 cītizen 1. Staatsbürger; 2.
 Städter.
 cīty 1. Stadt; 2. Altstadt; 3.
 Hauptstadt, Großstadt; the
 City die Londoner Altstadt.
 cīvic bürgerlich.
 cīvilisātion Kultur.
 cīvilized kultiviert.
 clāim 1. fordern, beanspruchen;
 2. Forderung, Anspruch.
 clāmber klettern, klimmen.
 clāmour Geschrei.
 clāuse Klausel, Zusatz.
 clērgy der Klerus, Geistlichkeit.
 clerk (â) Kommiss, Buchhalter.
 cliff Klippe.
 clīmb klettern.
 clōse schließen; geschlossen; Schluß.
 clōse in hereinbrechen.
 clōsely dicht, eng.
 clōset Kabinet, Geheimzimmer.
 clown 1. Bauer; 2. Grobian;
 3. Hanswurst.
 clūster Büschel, Haufen.
 cōach Kutsche: — and six sechs-
 spännige K.
 cōachman Kutscher.
 cōast Küste.
 cōat Rock.
 cōck v. 1. aufrichten; 2. auf-
 stülpen; — the hat den Hut
 aufs Ohr setzen.
 cōckney Londoner Stadtkind.
 cōin Münze, Geld.
 collēct sammeln.
 collēction Sammlung.
 colonel (künel) Oberst.
 cōmb (b st.) kämmen, frisieren.
 commēorate erwähnen, ver-
 zeichnen.
 cōmmerce Verkehr, Handel.

commērcial kaufmännisch, Han-
 dels . . .
 commissiōn 1. Auftrag, Voll-
 macht; 2. Amt, Kommission.
 committēe Komitee.
 cōmmon 1. gemein, öffentlich;
 2. niedrig, feil.
 cōmmonly gewöhnlich.
 Cōmmonwealth 1. Gemeinwesen;
 2. Freistaat. [fehr.
 communicātiō Mitteilung, Ver-
 communīty Gemeinschaft, Ver-
 einigung.
 compānion Gefährte.
 cōmpany Gesellschaft.
 compāre vergleichen.
 compensāte ersetzen, vergüten.
 cōmpetence Auskommen.
 cōmpetent hinreichend, statthast.
 complāin sich beklagen.
 complāint Klage.
 complēte(ly) vollständig.
 complēte v. vervollständigen.
 compōse zusammensetzen, ver-
 fertigen.
 computātiō Berechnung.
 concērning betreffend.
 cōnduit (u st.) Röhre, Kanal.
 cōnference Versammlung.
 cōnfidence Vertraulichkeit, ver-
 trauliche Mitteilung.
 cōnfidently vertraulich.
 cōnfine (ī) Grenze.
 confirm bestärken.
 confōrm to passend zu.
 confōrmity Einverständnis.
 confūsiōn Verwirrung.
 cōngregate versammeln.
 connect verknüpfen, verbinden.
 cōnqueror (k) Eroberer.
 consēt to einwilligen in.
 cōsequently infolge, folglich.
 consider betrachten, erwägen.
 considerātiō 1. Betrachtung,
 Erwägung; 2. Vergeltung,
 Entschädigung.
 consist of bestehen aus.

consolātiōn Trost.
 conspicuōus hervorragend.
 cōstantly beständig.
 consternātiōn Verblüffung.
 cōstitute bestimmen, errichten.
 constitūtiōnal verfassungsmäßig
 constitūtiōn Verfassung.
 cōnsul Konsul, kaufmännischer
 Vertreter.
 consült um Rat fragen.
 contain enthalten.
 contēmn (n st.) verachten.
 cōtēmporary Zeitgenosse.
 contēmpert Verachtung.
 contēptible verächtlich.
 contēnd streiten, kämpfen.
 cōntest s. Streit, Kampf.
 continue fortfahren.
 cōntrast s. Gegensatz.
 contrāst 1. gegenüberstehen; 2.
 gegenüberstellen.
 contribute beitragen. [tion.
 contribūtiōn Beitrag, Subscrip-
 convēniēce Schicklichkeit, Be-
 quemlichkeit
 convēniently passend, geziemend.
 convērgence Zusammenlaufen:
 point of — Stellschein.
 conversātiōn Unterhaltung.
 convey (ā) übertragen, über-
 machen, mitteilen.
 convīnce überzeugen.
 convūlsion Zucken, Zuckung.
 cōpper Kupfer.
 cōrnfiēld Getreidefeld.
 Cōrnish von Cornwallis.
 cōronet Adelskrone (vom Baron
 aufwärts).
 coronātiōn Krönung.
 corporātiōn Körperschaft, Zunft.
 cōrpse Leichnam.
 cōstly kostbar, teuer.
 cōūncilman Stadtrat.
 cōūnselor Rat, Ratherr.
 cōūntenāce Gesicht, Miene.
 cōūnter Kasse, Zahlstich.
 cōūntess Gräfin.

côuntinghouse Comptoir.
 cōuntry Land.
 cōurage Mut.
 cōurse Lauf.
 cōurt 1. Hof; 2. Hofraum; 3.
 Gericht; 4. v. schmeicheln, um-
 werben.
 cōurteous höflich, artig.
 cōurtier Höfling.
 cōver bedecken, sich bedecken.
 cōvetous gierig, habgierig.
 cōw Ruh.
 crāvat Halsbinde.
 crāwl 1. kriechen, schleichen; 2.
 wimmeln.
 crāzy gebrechlich, fränklich.
 creāte schaffen.
 crēdulous leichtgläubig.
 creēp kriechen; sich schleichen.
 criminal Verbrecher.
 crīsis Wendepunkt.
 critical kritisch, bedenklich.
 crōss v. kreuzen, durchqueren.
 crowd s. Menge, Masse.
 crowded bevölkert, volkreich.
 crown Krone (Silbermünze);
 — land Kronländer.
 crūel grausam.
 crŷ schreien, Schrei.
 cūdgel s. 1. Knüttel, Prügel;
 2. v. durchprügeln.
 cūre Kur, Heilung.
 cūrious 1. neugierig; 2. seltsam.
 cūriōsity 1. Neugierde; 2. Merkwürdigkeit.
 cūrrēncy 1. Umlauf, Kurs;
 2. Papiergeld.
 cūrsory flüchtig.
 cūstom 1. Gebrauch; 2. Zoll,
 cūstomer Kunde. [Steuer.
 czār Zar, Kaiser von Rußland.

Daily täglich.
 dāmnable verrucht, abscheulich.
 dāmsel Mädchen.
 dānger Gefahr.
 Dānish dänisch.

dārk dunkel, finster, trübe.
 dārk āge Mittelalter.
 dārkness Dunkelheit.
 dāte 1. Zeitpunkt; 2. datieren.
 dāwn Dämmerung (Morgen=).
 dāy Tag.
 dēad tot.
 dēan Thal.
 dēath Tod.
 dēbt (b. it.) Schuld.
 dēbtor (b. it.) Schuldner.
 decīde entscheiden.
 decīdedly entschieden.
 dēcker (three-, two- Zwei= 2c.)
 Decker.
 declīne sich neigen, abnehmen,
 sinken.
 dēcorate schmücken, zieren.
 deēp 1. tief; 2. gründlich, tüchtig.
 defēat 1. Niederlage; 2. besiegen.
 defēnce Schutz, Verteidigung.
 defēnd verteidigen.
 defīled besleckt, entstellt.
 defrāy freihalten, bestreiten.
 degré Grad, Stufe.
 delīght 1. Entzücken; 2. erfreuen.
 delīghtful köstlich; entzückend.
 Dēlta Flußdelta.
 dēmōstrate nachweisen.
 dēmōstrātion Beweisführung.
 dēnary notātion Dezimalsystem.
 denŷ leugnen.
 depārt v. abreißen.
 depōsit Unterpfand, Depot.
 deputātion Gesandtschaft.
 derīson Verpöttung.
 derīve ableiten.
 describe beschreiben.
 desērt verlassen.
 desīgn s. Plan, Absicht.
 desīrous begierig nach.
 dēsperate verzweifelt.
 despīse verachten.
 detāil Einzelheit.
 detērmīne beschließen.
 detēstable abscheulich.
 devastātion Verheerung.

develop entwickeln.
 device List, Plan.
 devise ersinnen, vermuten.
 devôur verschlingen.
 dialect Mundart, Sprechart.
 dice Würfel.
 differ verschieden sein.
 different verschieden.
 difficulty Schwierigkeit.
 dig graben.
 dignity Würde. [sang.
 dimension Ausdehnung, Um=
 diminish vermindern, verkleinern.
 din 1. schallen; 2. Getöse.
 dine speisen, zu Mittag speisen.
 diplomatic staatsmännisch.
 direction Führung, Leitung.
 directly sofort.
 disappear verschwinden.
 discern unterscheiden.
 discipline s. Mannszucht; v.
 ziehen, unterweisen.
 discontented unzufrieden.
 discover entdecken.
 discuss discutieren, erörtern.
 disgust anekeln, anwidern.
 dislike 1. nicht lieben; 2. Ab=
 neigung.
 dismiss entlassen, beurlauben.
 disorder Unordnung.
 dispense zerstreuen.
 display entfallen; sich entf.
 displease mißfallen.
 dispose verwenden, stimmen,
 veranlassen.
 dispossess aus dem Besitz trei=
 ben, verjagen. [lich.
 dissolute ausschweifend, lieder=
 dissolve sich auflösen, zerfallen.
 distemper Unpäßlichkeit.
 distil Unordnung. [zeichnen.
 distinguish unterscheiden, aus=
 distress Unglück, Mißgeschick.
 district Distrikt, Bezirk.
 disturb stören, aufwühlen.
 divide teilen, einteilen.
 divine Geistlicher.

division Teilung, Abtheilung.
 do business (u=i) Geschäfte ma=
 dockyard Seemagazin. [chen.
 doctrine Lehre, Lehrsatz.
 dog Hund.
 dog Latin Küchenlatein.
 Döge Doge (Oberhaupt einer
 ital. Republik).
 dollar 1. Thaler; 2. Dollar.
 dome Kuppel.
 domestic häuslich.
 domineer herrschen, tyrannisieren
 dominion Herrschaft, Gebiet.
 doom (û) Urteil, Loos.
 double v. verdoppeln, umsegeln.
 doubt 1. bezweifeln; 2. Zweifel.
 down unter, hinunter.
 downfall Sturz. [ableitung.
 drainage 1. ablassen; 2. Wasser=
 draper Tuchhändler, Krämer.
 draw 1. ziehen, führen; 2. be=
 ziehen; 3. — bills einlösen,
 — bills on ziehen auf.
 dread a. furchtbar, schrecklich;
 v. fürchten.
 dream s. Traum; v. träumen.
 dreary traurig, öde.
 dress v. sich kleiden; s. Kleidung,
 Anzug.
 drop tropfen; fallen lassen.
 due fällig, gehörig.
 Duke Herzog.
 dull trüb, träge, flau.
 dupe Betrogener, Narr.
 durable dauernd, dauerhaft.
 duress, under — in e. Zwangs=
 during während. [lage.
 dusk (Abend-) Dämmerung.
 Dutch Holländer, holländisch.
 duty 1. Pflicht; 2. Tare, Zoll,
 Steuer.
 dwell wohnen, bleiben.
 dwelling Wohnung: — place
 Wohnsitz.
 dynasty Herrscherfamilie.

Each jeder; — other einander.
 ear Ohr.
 Earl (englischer) Graf.
 early früh.
 earn ernten, gewinnen.
 earnest Ernst.
 earnestness Ernsthaftigkeit.
 earning Erwerb, Verdienst.
 earth Erde.
 ease Muße, Behagen, Leichtigkeit.
 easily leicht. [leicht.
 east Osten; östlich.
 easy 1. leicht; 2. behaglich, wohlhabend.
 eccentric überspannt.
 edge Ecke, Schärfe, Heftigkeit.
 edifice Gebäude.
 educate erziehen.
 education Erziehung.
 efface verwischen.
 effect Wirkung.
 effort Anstrengung.
 either einer von beiden; — ...
 or entweder ... oder.
 elapse vergehen, verfließen.
 eloquence Beredsamkeit.
 eloquent beredt.
 else sonst.
 elsewhere anderswo.
 emancipate freigeben, befreien.
 embassy Gesandtschaft.
 emboss aufstreifen, pressen; in
 erhabener Arbeit bilden, bofs-
 sieren.
 embower überwölben, schirmen.
 embrôider sticken.
 embrôidery Stickerei.
 eminent hervorragend.
 Emperor Kaiser.
 emphatically nachdrücklich, aus-
 empire Reich. [drücklich.
 emplôy verwenden.
 empty leer, ausleeren.
 enable befähigen.
 encôunter s. Begegnung; v. be-
 end in endigen mit. [gegenen.
 endearment Unnehmlichkeit, Reiz.

endure ertragen.
 enemy Feind.
 enforce zwingen, verstärken.
 engage veranlassen; — in sich
 einlassen in.
 Englishman Engländer.
 enjoy genießen.
 enliven beleben.
 enormous ungeheuer, groß.
 enough (f) genug, genügend.
 enraged wütend.
 enrich bereichern.
 enter on antreten, beginnen.
 entertain unterhalten.
 enthône auf den Thron setzen.
 enthusiast Schwärmer.
 enthusiastically schwärmerisch,
 begeistert.
 entitle berechtigen.
 entirely gänzlich.
 entrance v. entzücken, hinreißen.
 entrance Eingang.
 entrust betrauen mit.
 envious neidisch.
 envoy Gesandte.
 epic episch.
 epoch (k) Zeitraum.
 equal *adj.* gleich; v. gleichform-
 ere (ā) = before *conj.* [men.
 erect errichten.
 err irren.
 errant boy Laufburische.
 error Irrtum.
 escape entrinnen.
 escort bedecken, geleiten.
 especially insbesondere.
 esquire 1. Schildknappe; 2. Ti-
 tel der gentry.
 establishment Einrichtung,
 Gründung.
 estate 1. Stand; 2. das Gut.
 estimation Schätzung.
 eternal ewig.
 eulogy Lobspruch.
 even sogar, selbst.
 evening Abend.
 eventide Abendzeit.

ëver jemals, immer.
 ëvery jeder.
 ëverybody jedermann.
 ëverything alles.
 ëvidence Augenſchein, Beweis.
 ëvident augenſcheinlich.
 exăctly genau.
 exaggerătion ũbertreibung.
 exălt erheben, preiſen.
 exămine prüfen.
 excēed ũberſteigen, ũbertreffen.
 excēedingly auſerordentlich.
 ëxcellent auſgezeichnet.
 excēpt auſnehmen; *pr.* auſer.
 excēption Auſnahme.
 exchănge *v.* auſtauſchen; *s.*
 Börſe (Gebäude).
 excĭte erregen.
 exclûde auſſchließen.
 exclûsion Auſſchließung.
 exclûsive auſſchließlich.
 excûse entſchuldigen, Entſchul-
 ãexecute auſführen. [*digung.*
 ëxercise (i) ũben, auſũben.
 exhibĭt auſſtellen, bloſſtellen.
 exhôrt ermuntern.
 exĭst beſtehen, vorhanden ſein.
 exiſtence Beſtehen: *in* — vor-
 handen.
 expănse weiter Raum, Flăche.
 expēct erwarten.
 expēdient Auſweg.
 expēnd auſgeben, auſwenden.
 expēse, *at the* — auſ Un-
 koſten, zum Schaden.
 explăin erklăren.
 explôre erforſchen.
 expôse auſſtellen, auſlegen.
 express *v.* auſdrücken; *s.* Gil-
 bote, Kurier.
 ëxtant vorhanden, ũbrig.
 extēd auſdehnen, ſich auſd.
 extēnsive auſgedehnt.
 extēnt Auſdehnung, Strecke.
 extērnal äuſerlich.
 extôll erheben, preiſen.

extrême äuſerſt.
 eÿe Auge.

Făce Geſicht, Antliſ.
 facētious wiſig.
 făction Partei.
 făctory Faſtorei.
 făde weſſen, ũbergehen, ver-
 făggot Reiſebund. [*ſchwinden.*
 făil fehlichlagen, mangeln.
 făint ohnmăchtig werden.
 făir Meſſe, Markt.
 făir(ly) ſchôn, richtig, ehrlich.
 făll 1. fallen: — *on* herfallen
 ũber; 2. Fall, Sturz.
 fălse falſch.
 făme Ruf, Ruhm.
 fămished verhungert.
 fănye 1. Phantaſie; 2. ſich er-
 făr weit, fern. [*ſinnen.*
 fărmer Bauer, Landmann.
 fărthing Heller.
 fascinătion Bezauberung.
 făshion Mode.
 făshionable modiſch, vornehm,
 Mode...
 făst raſch, ſchnell.
 făther *v.* ſich aneignen.
 făvour Gunſt: *in* — *of* zu
 Gunſten.
 făvourably gũnſtig, wohlgefăllig.
 făavourite beliebt, Lieblings...
 făar 1. *s.* Furcht: *for* — *of* auſ
 Furcht vor; 2. *v.* fürchten.
 fēe Lehen, Lohn: — *simple*
 Freilehen.
 fēebly ſchwach, ſchwăchlich.
 fēed fũttern, weiden.
 fēel fũhlen.
 fēeling Gefũhl.
 fēllow-citizen Mitbũrger.
 fērtile fruchtbar.
 fēster eiten, verweſen.
 fēstive feſtlich, fröhlich.
 fētch 1. holen; 2. einbringen;
 3. einfaffieren.
 fēver Fieber.

few (ū) wenige; a — einige.
 fiēld Fēld.
 fight fechten, kämpfen, streiten.
 figure Figur, Gestalt.
 fill füllen.
 filth Unrat, Schmutz.
 filthy schmutzig.
 finally schließlich.
 financial Finanz...
 find finden; — proof standhaft
 erfinden.
 fine fein, schön.
 finely schön, zierlich.
 finery Putz, Staat.
 fire Feuer, Brand.
 fireside Herd.
 fireship Brander.
 firm Firma.
 first erst: at — zuerst.
 fishing boat Fischerboot.
 fit passend, geeignet.
 fix befestigen, heften, fesseln.
 flāg Flagge, Fahne.
 flāxen flächsern, aus Glāchz.
 flēe fliehen.
 flēet Flotte.
 flight Flucht.
 flirt 1. kokettieren; 2. Kokette.
 flood Flut.
 flōor 1. Fußboden; 2. Stockwerk.
 Florence Florenz.
 Florentine Florentiner, floren-
 flourish blühen. [tinisch.
 flȳ fliegen, fliehen; — open auf-
 foam Schaum. [fliegen.
 focus Herd.
 fōg Nebel.
 foliage Laubwerk.
 follow folgen. [narr.
 fool (ū) 1. Narr, Thor; 2. Hof-
 foot (ū) 1. Fuß; 2. Infanterie.
 fōp Stüber, Gefz.
 fōr *pr.* für, wegen ... lang;
 but for ... wenn nicht ... ge-
 wesen wäre; *conj.* denn, näm-
 force v. zwingen. [lich.

fōrehēad Stirn.
 fōreign fremd, ausländisch.
 fōreigner Ausländer.
 fōrest Forst, Wald.
 forfēit verwirren.
 forfēiture Verwirrung, Strafe.
 fōrger Fälscher.
 fōrmerly früher.
 fōrmidable fürchterlich.
 fōrth fort, hinaus.
 fōrtunate beglückt, glücklich.
 fōrtune Glück, Vermögen.
 fōünd gründen.
 foundātion Gründung; Grund-
 fōünder Gründer. [steuer.
 fōüntain head Urquell.
 fōurth vierte; s. Viertel.
 frāme 1. bilden, verfertigen; 2.
 Rahmen, Gestalt.
 Frānce Frankreich.
 frānchise Freiheit, Gerechtsame.
 fratērnity Bruderschaft.
 frēehold estāte Freilehen.
 frēeholder Freisasse.
 Frēnch französisch; Franzosen.
 frēsko 1. Freskogemälde; 2. in
 — = al fresco.
 frēsh frisch.
 friar Frater, Mönch.
 friēndly freundlich.
 friēze Fries (grober Wollstoff).
 frigate Fregatte.
 fringe 1. Franse; 2. besetzen.
 frōm von, aus, infolge; from
 ... to von ... bis.
 frōnt Vorderseite.
 frōwn 1. düster sehen; 2. Zorn,
 Unwille.
 frūit Obst, Frucht.
 fūlly voll, völlig.
 fūnction Amt, Beruf.
 fūnctionary Beamter.
 fūneral Leichenbegängnis.
 für Pelz.
 fūrious(ly) wütend.
 fūrnish liefern.

furniture Gerät, Möbel.
fury Wut, Grimm.

Gaiety Heiterkeit.

gain v. gewinnen; s. Gewinn.

gait Weg, Gang.

gallery Galerie.

garb Kleidung, Tracht.

garden Garten.

garish zieren, besetzen.

garret Dachstube.

garter Strumpfband, Hosengäte Thor. [bandorden.

gay heiter, froh.

gaze 1. — at anstarren; 2.

general Feldherr. [Blick.

general allgemein; in — im allgemeinen.

generally allgemein.

generation Geschlecht, Zeitalter.

genius Genie.

Genoa Genua.

gentleman gebildeter Herr, Herr, (t stumm).

gentry 1. niederer Adel, Landadel; 2. vornehme Leute, Leute von Erziehung.

George Georg.

gesture Gebärde, Haltung.

get 1. bekommen, erlangen; 2. werden || — the better die Oberhand gewinnen; — out austreten; — over überwinden.

ghastly geisterhaft, gespenstisch.

giant Riese.

gift v. begaben; s. Gabe.

gigantic riesig.

gild vergolden.

give geben, schenken || — place Platz machen; — up evidence Zeugnis geben; — way nachgeben; — the wall einen oben gehen lassen.

glade Lichtung.

gladly vergnügt.

glimmer schimmern, flimmern.

gloomy (û) düster, trübe.

glove Handschuh.

Göd Gott.

goldsmith Goldarbeiter, Juwe-

goods(û) Güter, Waren. [hier.

good (û) wörd gute Worte.

gorgeous glänzend, prächtig.

govern regieren.

government Regierung.

governor 1. Statthalter; 2. Director; 3. Erzieher.

grace Anmut, Huld.

graceful anmutig.

gradually stufenweise, allmählig.

grandee Großer, Magnat.

grandeur Größe, Pracht.

grant 1. gewähren, verleihen; 2. Bewilligung, Schenkung.

granted, take it for — für ausgemacht halten.

gratify willfahren, erfreuen.

gratitude Dankbarkeit.

grave schwer, gewichtig.

great groß.

greatly höchlich, sehr.

Græcian griechisch; Griechen.

green-grocer Krämer.

gregarious in Scharen lebend, gesellschaftlich.

grievance Beschwerde, Not.

grin greinen, grinsen.

grocer Krämer.

grotesque seltsam, wunderbar.

ground Grund.

group Gruppe.

grow wachsen, werden: — up aufwachsen.

growth Wachstum.

guard (u st.) Wache, bewachen.

guess (u st.) ahnen, voraussehen.

guest (u st.) Gast.

Guildhall (u st.) Rathaus in Lon-

gulf Golf, Meerbusen. [don.

gun Flinte, Kanone.

gutter Rinne, Gasse.

Habit Gewohnheit, Gebrauch.
 hackney coach Mietkutsche.
 häg Here, Scheusal.
 hâlf (1 st.) a. halb; s. die Hälfte.
 håll Saal, Saalbau.
 hâmler Dörfchen, Weiler.
 häng hängen, behängen.
 häppen sich ereignen.
 häppiness Glück, Glückseligkeit.
 happy glücklich. [schwäb.
 harangue 1. anreden; 2. Ge-
 hârbinger Quartiermeister; Vor-
 hârdly kaum, schwerlich. [bote.
 hâsten (t st.) eilen.
 hât Gut.
 hâte s. Haß; v. haßen.
 hâughty hochfahrend, hochmütig.
 hâunt 1. heimsuchen; 2. Auf-
 enthalt, Lager.
 hâyfield Heufeld, Wiese.
 hâzard, at — nach Belieben,
 außs Geratewohl.
 hêad Haupt, Kopf: — quârter
 Hauptquartier.
 hêalth Gesundheit, Wohl.
 hêap s. Haufe; v. aufhäufen.
 hêar hören.
 hêart Herz, Mitte.
 hêaven Himmel.
 hêdge Hecke.
 hêlp 1. helfen; 2. Hilfe.
 hêlpless hilflos.
 hêmp Hanf.
 herêditary erblich.
 hew (û) fällen, behauen.
 hîde s. Haut.
 hîde v. verbergen.
 hîgh hoch.
 hîghwayman Straßenräuber.
 hîll Hügel, Berg.
 histôrian Geschichtsschreiber.
 hîstory Geschichte.
 hôard aufhäufen, aufspeichern.
 hóg Schwein.
 hôld halten, festhalten; || — out
 aushalten; — in abomina-
 tion verwünschen.

hôme Heim, Heimat.
 hómage Huldigung.
 hónest (h st.) ehrlich, ehrsam.
 hóney Honig.
 hónorable (h st.) ehrbar, ehrenvoll.
 hónour (h st.) 1. Ehre, Ehrenstelle.
 2. beehren.
 hood (û) Haube, Kapuze, Amts-
 hóp hüpfen, springen. [kappe.
 hôte hoffen, Hoffnung.
 hórse 1. Pferd; 2. Reiterei.
 hórseback, on — zu Pferde.
 hórseman Reiter.
 hórñ Horn.
 hósier Strumpfwirker.
 hósitably gastfreundlich.
 hóst Wirt.
 hostility Feindseligkeit.
 hotêl 1. Gasthaus; 2. Palast.
 hôte (h st.) Stunde.
 hôteuse Haus.
 hôte Schuppen, Hütte.
 howêver indeßen, jedoch.
 howl heulen, Geheul.
 hûge groß, ungeheuer.
 Hûgh Hugo.
 hûman menschlich.
 humiliâtion Demütigung.
 hûmour Stimmung, Laune.
 hûnger Hunger, Sehnsucht.
 hûrricane Orkan.
 hûrry Eile, Hast.
 hûstle (t st.) stoßen, fortstoßen.
 hûzzâ hurrah!

If 1. wenn; 2. ob.
 ignorance Unwissenheit.
 ignorant of unbekannt mit.
 ill übel, schlecht, krank.
 illiterate ungebildet.
 illustrious erlaucht.
 imâgine sich denken.
 imaginâtion Einbildungskraft,
 Phantasie.
 immênse ungeheuer.
 imminent unmittelbar, drohend.

immūnity Freiheit, Gerechtfame.
 impēde verhindern, stören.
 impēl antreiben.
 impercēptible unmerklich.
 impērial faiserlich.
 impōrt v. einbringen, bedeuten.
 impōrtance Wichtigkeit.
 impōrtant wichtig.
 impōrtunate zudringlich.
 impōse auferlegen.
 impressiō Eindruck.
 imprōperly unpassend.
 improvemēt (û) Verbesserung.
 impudent unverschämt.
 impūnity Straflosigkeit.
 in in, zu, an, bei; in spite of
 trotz, ungeachtet.
 income Einkommen, Einkünfte.
 inconveniēt unzutraglich.
 inconvērtible unverwandelbar.
 incōporate einverleiben.
 increāse v. (sich) vermehren.
 increase s. Zunahme.
 incredibly unglaublich.
 incūr sich zuziehen, riskieren.
 indēed in der That, wirklich;
 — ... but (yet) zwar... aber.
 index-maker Registerreiber.
 indicatē anzeigen.
 indicātion Merkmal, Beweis.
 individual persönlich.
 inducē veranlassen zu.
 indūlgence Nachsicht.
 indūstrious fleißig, strebsam.
 industry Fleiß, Gewerbefleiß.
 inēlegantly geschmacklos.
 inēstimable unschätzbar.
 infēction Ansteckung.
 infēr annehmen, schließen.
 infērior to geringer als.
 infīnity Unendlichkeit.
 inflāme entflammen, anfeuern.
 influence Einfluß.
 infōrmant der Aufklärende.
 informātion Unterweisung, Aus-
 infrāction Übertretung. [funft.

ingēnious sinnreich, erfindungs-
 inhābit bewohnen. [reich.
 inhābitant Einwohner.
 inhibit abhalten, unterjagen.
 injury Unrecht, Unbill.
 inn 1. Wirtshaus; 2. Wohnung:
 — of court Rechtskollegium.
 innovātion Neuerung.
 innūmerable unzählig.
 inquire nachforschen.
 insērt einschalten.
 insist on bestehen auf.
 insolent ungezogen.
 insōlvent zahlungsunfähig.
 inspirē einflößen.
 insupportable unerträglich.
 instālment Einführung, Raten-
 instance Beispiel. [zahlung.
 instantly sofort.
 institūtion Einrichtung.
 intellēctual geistig.
 intēlligence 1. Anzeige, Nach-
 richt; 2. Einsicht, Geist.
 intēnd beabsichtigen.
 intēse hoch, angestrengt, stark.
 intercōurse Verkehr.
 interest 1. Interesse, Nutzen;
 2. Zins.
 interestīng interessant.
 intermission Unterbrechung.
 interval Zwischenraum. [hin?)
 into in, nach, auf; (Frage: wo=
 intrigue (i = ē) Arglist, Ränke.
 introdūcē einführen.
 introdūction Einführung.
 intrūde eindringen.
 intrūder Eindringling.
 invādē einfallen in.
 invēntion Erfindung, Erfin-
 dungsgeist.
 invēstment Anlegung.
 invitātion Einladung.
 ironmonger Eisenhändler.
 irrēgular unregelmäßig.
 island (s. it.) Insel.
 isolate absondern.

issue ausschicken, ausgeben, ausstellen.

Jabber plappern, schwätzen.

Jāmes Jakob.

Jānuary Januar.

jēst Scherz, Spaß.

jewel (û) Juwel(en).

jewry (û) Judenviertel.

jōbbing das Mäkeln.

Jōhn Johann.

jōin vereinigen, verbinden.

jōstle (t st.) stoßen, anrennen.

jōurney v. reisen: s. (Land-)Reise.

jōurneyman - tailor Schneider.

jōyous lustig, fröhlich. [gesell.

jūdge 1. Richter; 2. richten.

jūdgment Urteil.

judicious(ly) scharfsinnig, geist.

jūry die Geschworenen || jury-mast Notmast.

jūst gerade, just.

jūstice 1. Gerechtigkeit; 2. Richter.

Kēep halten, erhalten || — from abhalten; — the cash das Geld aufbewahren; — house haushalten; — far sich fern halten; — the peace den Frieden aufrecht erhalten; — the ring die Zuschauer anziehen.

kēeping Aufsicht, Verwahrung.

kēnnel Gasse, Pfütze.

kill töten.

kīnd gütig.

kīndle anzünden, anlegen.

kīngcraft Regierungskunst.

kīngdom Königreich.

kiss v. küssen; s. Kuß.

knāve (k st.) Bube, Schelm.

knīfe (k st.) Messer.

knōck down (k st.) nieder schlagen

knōw (k st.) wissen, kennen, erfahren; — by kennen an.

krāal Negerdorf.

Labōriously mühselig.

lābour Arbeit, Mühe.

labürnum Großflee, Bohnen-

lād Burche, Jüngling. [baum.

lādy 1. Frau; 2. Titel der Frau eines Lord.

Lādy Dāy Mariä Verkündigung.

lāke der See.

lāmb (b st.) Lamm.

lānd-bank Bodenbank.

lānd-tax Grundsteuer.

lānded interest Landbau.

lānded secūry Sicherheit durch Grundbesitz.

lānding plāce 1. Landungsplatz; 2. Treppenabst., Treppenflur.

lāndlord 1. Gutsbesitzer; 2. Gast-

lāndōwner Grundbesitzer. [wirt.

lānguage Sprache.

lāntern Laterne.

lārch Lärche.

lārgē groß, geräumig.

lārgely großartig, im großen.

lārgeness Umfang, Fülle.

Lascār indischer Matrose, Lasfar.

lāst letzte: at — zuletzt.

lāst v. dauern, bleiben.

lāte spät.

lātely neuerdings, neulich.

lātitude Breitengrad.

lātter letztere.

lāugh (f) lachen.

laureate poet (au = ä) gefrönter, Hofdichter.

lāw 1. Gesetz; 2. die Rechte; 3. Prozeß.

lāwless gesetzlos, willkürlich.

lāwyer 1. Jurist; 2. Advokat.

lāy legen || — out anlegen; — foundation den Grund(stein) legen; — by zurücklegen.

lēads Bleidach, Durchschuß.

lēague Meile, Wegstunde.

lēarn lernen, erfahren.

lēarning Gelehrsamkeit.

lēase Verpachtung, Pacht.

least wenigst, geringst: at — wenigstens.
 leave 1. lassen; 2. verlassen, zurücklassen.
 left links: on the — zur Linken.
 legal gesetzlich.
 legality Gesetzmäßigkeit.
 legally gesetzlich.
 legation Gesandtschaft.
 legislator Gesetzgeber.
 legislature Gesetzgebung.
 lend ausleihen.
 length, at — schließlich.
 less weniger, geringer.
 lesson Lehre.
 letter 1. Brief; 2. Schreiben, Urkunde, Vollmacht, z. B. letters patent Patent; 3. letters Litteratur. [wartung.
 levee 1. (das) Leber; 2. Auf-
 libertine Wüstling, Freigeist.
 liberty Freiheit; be at — einem frei stehen.
 library Bibliothek.
 lie liegen.
 lieutenant, Lord — (leftenant) Statthalter.
 life Leben.
 light s. Licht.
 light up erleuchten, beleuchten.
 like *adv.* gleich, gleichwie.
 likely wahrscheinlich.
 likewise gleichfalls, ferner.
 lilac (spanischer) Flieder.
 limited beschränkt, begrenzt.
 line Linie, Reihe.
 list Liste.
 listen to (t st.) lauschen auf.
 literature Litteratur.
 little klein, wenig, gering.
 live 1. leben; 2. wohnen.
 livery Livree.
 loan Anlehen, Darlehen.
 lobby Vorzimmer, Vorhalle.
 local örtlich, Orts...
 lock verschließen, einsperren.
 lodge wohnen, logieren.

lodging Wohnung.
 lofty hoch, erhaben.
 Lombard Lombarde, lombardisch
 Londoner Londoner.
 long lang.
 look (ù) aussehen; — at ansehen.
 Lord 1. Herr, Gebieter; 2. Titel des Kronadels.
 lordship 1. Herrschaft; 2. Titel: Eure Herrlichkeit.
 lose (ù) verlieren.
 loser (ù) Verlierer, Geprellter.
 loss Verlust.
 loud laut.
 love Liebe, lieben.
 low tief, niedrig.
 lucky glücklich.
 lucrative gewinnbringend.
 ludicrous spaßhaft, drollig.
 luxurious kostbar, üppig.
 luxury Luxus, Üppigkeit.

Machinery (ch = sh) Mechanismus
 madman Narr, Verrückter. [muß.
 magistracy Magistratur.
 magistrate Rathsherr, Magistratsperson.
 magnate Großadeliger.
 magnificence Pracht.
 magnificent prächtig.
 Mahomedan (t) Muhammedaner.
 mail Post, Briefpost, Postwagen.
 maintain aufrecht erhalten, behaupten.
 majority Mehrheit.
 make machen, thun || — room Platz machen; — up ausmachen; — an appointment verabreden; — friendship Freundschaft schließen.
 mallet Hammer, Schlegel.
 man of war Kriegsschiff.
 manage handhaben, leiten.
 management Unterhandlung, Leitung.
 mandate Befehl, Auftrag.

mänful mannhaft.
 männer 1. Art, Weise; 2. Sitte.
 manor 1. adeliges Gut, Rittergut; 2. Landgut.
 manorial ein Rittergut betreffend.
 mansion 1. Wohnung; 2. Herrenhaus.
 manuscript Handschrift.
 many (ē) viele: — a mancher.
 map Landkarte.
 March März.
 march 1. marschieren; 2. Marſch.
 maritime See...
 mark s. 1. Ziel, Zielscheibe; 2. Kennzeichen, Stempel; v. bezeichnen || — out außerſehen.
 market Markt.
 mart Meſſe, Stapelplatz.
 martial kriegeriſch.
 maſs Maſſe.
 maſt Maſt.
 maſter Herr, Meiſter, Lehrer; (Titel) junger Herr.
 matter Stoff, Gegenſtand, Sache.
 May Mai.
 mayor Bürgermeiſter.
 meadow Wieſe.
 mean v. meinen, glauben.
 mean a. gemein, gering, elend.
 means die Mittel.
 meanwhile inzwiſchen.
 meat Fleiſch.
 meddle ſich miſchen, ſich ſchlagen.
 meddling Einmiſchung, Sucht zum Einmiſchen.
 medical ärztlich: — man Arzt.
 Mediterranean Mittelmeer.
 meet (ſich) treffen, begegnen.
 meeting Zuſammentreffen.
 member Glied, Mitglieð.
 memory Gedächtniß.
 mention erwähnen; Erwähnung.
 mercantile kaufmänniſch.
 merchant Kaufmann.
 merchantman Kauffahrteiſchiff.

mere(ly) bloß, nur.
 merry luſtig, fröhlich.
 metal Metall.
 metropolis Hauptſtadt.
 Michaelmas (k) Michaeli.
 middle a. mittlere; s. Mitte.
 midst Mitte.
 mighty mächtig.
 migrate auswandern, ausziehen.
 mild mild, ſanft.
 mile Meile.
 military militäriſch, kriegeriſch.
 militia Miliz, Bürgerwehr.
 mind Geiſt, Gemüt, Sinn.
 minion Liebling, Günstling.
 minister 1. Miniſter: — of ſtate Staatsminiſter; 2. Geſandter.
 ministry Miniſterium.
 minute a. winzig, klein.
 miracle Wunder.
 mirth Heiterkeit, Luſtigkeit.
 misery Elend.
 miss vermiſſen.
 missionary Miſſionär.
 mode Modus, Art und Weiſe.
 model Modell.
 moderate mäßig.
 moderns die Neueren.
 modest-looking beſcheiden ausſehend.
 Mohawk Name eines Indianerſtammes in Nordamerika.
 moment Augenblick.
 money Geld.
 money-dropper Fachtbruder.
 moneyed man Geldmann.
 monkey Affe.
 monomania fixe Idee.
 monster Ungeheuer, Ungetüm.
 month Monat.
 moonless (û) mondloß, dunkel.
 morass Sumpf, Morast.
 more mehr.
 mortgage (t ſt.) Pfand, Hypothek.
 mortification Kränkung. [thef.
 mortify kränken.
 Moscow Moskau.

mōst meist.
 mōulder modern, zerbröckeln.
 mōuntebank Marktschreier,
 Quacksalber, Gaufler.
 mōūth 1. Mund; 2. Mündung.
 move (û) bewegen, erregen.
 movement (û) Bewegung.
 Mūscovite Moskowiter.
 Mūscovy das moskowitische Land.
 mūtipl̄y (sich) vermehren.
 mūltitude Menge.
 mumber Schmarozer, Bettler.
 municipal städtisch, Gemeinde...
 mūrmur murmeln, murren, u. s.
 mūsketeēr Musketier.
 mūster Musterung.
 mūttering 1. murrend; 2. Ge-
 mūtual gegenseitig. [murmel.
 mūstery Geheimniß.

Naked nackt.
 nāme 1. Name; 2. nennen, be-
 nārrative Erzählung. [nennen.
 nārrōw schmal, eng.
 nātive eingeboren, Heimat...
 nāturāl(ly) natürlich.
 nāval zur See gehörig, Schiffs...
 nāvigate schiffen, segeln.
 navigātion Schifffahrt.
 nāy ja, ja sogar.
 nēar nahe, bei.
 nēarly beinahe, annähernd.
 nēcessary notwendig.
 nēed brauchen, benötigen.
 nēgligently nachlässig. [lung.
 negotiātion Handel, Unterhand-
 neighbour (ā) 1. Nachbar; 2.
 benachbart; 3. angrenzen.
 neighbourhood (ā) Nachbarschaft
 neīther ... nor weder ... noch.
 nērvous nervös.
 nēt rein, netto.
 nēver nie(mals).
 nēvertheless nichtsdestoweniger.
 news (ū) Nachricht, Neuigkeit.
 newspaper (ū) Zeitung. [psen.
 nīckname 1. Spitzname; 2. schim-

nīghtly nächtlich.
 nō 1. nein; 2. fein; — longer
 nicht mehr.
 nōble edel, vornehm.
 nobility Adel, Kronadel.
 nōbody niemand, keiner.
 noctūrnal nächtlich. [nicken.
 nōd Wink, das Zunicke; zu-
 nōisome schädlich, widrig.
 nōisy lärmend, geräuschvoll.
 nōn-swearer Nichtschwörer.
 nook (û) Winkel.
 noonday (û) Mittag; mittäglich.
 nōr und nicht, auch nicht, aber
 nōrth Norden; nördlich. [nicht.
 nōrth-east nordöstlich.
 nōse Nase.
 notātion 1. Aufzeichnung; 2. Be-
 deutung.
 nōte 1. Zeichen; 2. Notiz; 3.
 Wechsel, Rechnung, Schuldschein
 nōtice Kunde, Meldung, An-
 zeige; take — of sich küm-
 mern um; at an hour's — zu
 jeder Stunde.
 nōtice v. bemerken, anmerken.
 nōtif̄y kundthun, anzeigen.
 nōtion Begriff, Idee.
 nōthing nichts.
 nōt yet noch nicht.
 now jetzt, nun.
 nōwhere nirgends.
 nūcleus Kern.
 nūisance Beschwerlichkeit, Scha-
 nūmber Zahl; zählen. [den.
 nūmerous zahlreich.
 nūrsery Kinderstube.

Oak Eiche.
 obey (ā) gehorchen.
 ōbject Gegenstand.
 ōbjection Einwand.
 ōbservant beobachtend, aufmerk-
 ōbservātion Beobachtung. [sam.
 ōbstinacy Hartnäckigkeit.
 ōbscūre dunkel, unbekannt.
 ōbtāin erlangen.

occāasion Gelegenheit.
 occāasional gelegentlich.
 occupy besetzen.
 occür begegnen, sich treffen.
 occürrence Vorfall, Vorkommen.
 ode Ode, Hochgesang.
 offal Abfall, Unrat.
 offēder Beleidiger.
 office 1. Dienst, Amt; 2. Bureau, Verfstätte.
 öften (t st.) oft.
 old alt.
 old-fāshioned alimodisch.
 on auf, über.
 önce einmal; — more noch ein=
 only nur, einzig. [mal.
 open 1. offen; 2. öffnen.
 operātion Handlung, Thätigkeit.
 opinīon Meinung, Ansicht.
 oppōnent Gegner.
 oppōse sich entgegensetzen.
 oppositiōn Gegnerschaft, Gegen=
 partei.
 öpulent reich, wohlhabend.
 ör oder.
 örator Redner.
 örder 1. Ordnung, Befehl: in —
 to um zu; 2. befehlen, lassen.
 ördinary gewöhnlich.
 ordinātion Einsetzung, Priester=
 weihe.
 örgan Organ.
 örganize einrichten, ordnen.
 öriginally ursprünglich.
 örnamēt Schmuck, Zierde.
 örphan Waise. [der.
 öther ander; one an — einan=
 I ought to ich muß, soll.
 öüt of aus, hinaus, außer.
 öütecast verworfen.
 öütery Geschrei, Protest.
 öütstrip vorlaufen, übertreffen.
 över über.
 överflow überfließen.
 överhang überhängen.
 överissue 1. übermäßig in Um=
 lauf setzen; 2. Überschuß.

överrun überschwemmen.
 övertake einholen, überraschen.
 öwn 1. eigen; 2. sich zueignen;
 gestehen.
 Pāce 1. Schritt; 2. schreiten,
 päil Eimer. [gehen.
 päint malen.
 pälace Palast.
 päle bleich, blaß.
 pälisade Pfahl.
 pamphletēer Flugblattschreiber.
 pänic Panik, panischer Schrecken.
 pantaloön (ü) Beinkleid.
 päper 1. Papier; 2. Papiergeld.
 Päpist Katholik.
 pärable Parabel.
 Päradise Paradies.
 pärdon 1. Verzeihung, Begna=
 digung; 2. verzeihen.
 pärents Eltern.
 pärish Kirchspiel, Pfarr...
 pärk Park.
 pärt Teil.
 pärticular besonderr, eigen.
 pärtý Partei.
 päss 1. gehen, durchgehen, (vor=)
 übergehen; 2. zubringen || —
 judgment Urteil sprechen; —
 a bill ein Gesetz genehmigen.
 pässage 1. Durchgang, über=
 gang, Durchfahrt; 2. Stelle.
 pässing Annahme (e. Antrages).
 pässion Leidenschaft.
 pästure Weide, Weideplatz.
 pätent, letters — Patent.
 pätriotism Vaterlandsliebe.
 pätronage Schutz.
 pävement Pflaster.
 päwnbroker Pfandverleiher.
 päy 1. zahlen, bezahlen; 2. Zah=
 lung, Sold || — respects
 Achtung erweisen, huldigen.
 päyment Zahlung.
 päce Friede.
 päceable friedlich.
 päce-officer Gerichtsbeamter.

pēach Pſirſich.
 pēarl Perle.
 pēasantry Bauernvolk.
 pecūliar eigen, beſondere.
 pecūniary bar, Geld...;
 pedēstrian Fußgänger.
 pēep gucken, hervorſchauen.
 pēer Pair, Mitgl. d. Oberhauſes.
 pēnalty Geldſtrafe.
 pēnny Pennn (Münze).
 pēople 1. Volk, Leute; 2. be-
 pēpper Pfeffer. [völkern.
 pēr für = pro; per cent.
 percēive bemerken, wahrnehmen.
 pērfect vollkommen.
 pērforate durchlöchern.
 perſorm ausführen, vollziehen.
 perſumer Parumeur.
 perhāps vielleicht.
 pērilous gefährlich.
 pēriod Zeitraum.
 pērish untergehen.
 pērmanent beſtändig.
 permiſſion Erlaubniß.
 pērsecute verfolgen.
 pērsonal perſönlich.
 persuāde überreden.
 persuāſion Überredung.
 pērt munter, ſchlau.
 pēstilence Seuche, Peſt.
 petition v. anſuchen, einſommen
 pētty klein, geringfügig. [um.
 piāzza Plaß.
 picture Gemälde.
 piēce Stück.
 piēce durchdringen, durchbohren.
 pillar Pfeiler, Säule.
 pilāster Pfeiler, Piſaſter.
 pile s. 1. Pfahl; 2. Stoß, Maſſe;
 3. (großes) Gebäude || — up
 auftürmen.
 pilot Lotſe, Fährmann.
 pinch Prije.
 pīnt (Bier-) Kanne.
 pipe Pfeife.
 piſtōle Piſtole (ſpan. Goldmünze)

pīt 1. Grube; 2. Loch.
 plāce s. Plaß, Ort; v. ſetzen,
 plāgue Peſt. [ſtellen.
 plānt v. pflanzen.
 plān v. entwerfen.
 plāster 1. Pflaſter; 2. Mörtel,
 plāte Teller. [Gips.
 plāy v. ſpielen.
 plāy s. Schauſpiel, Spiel.
 plāyer Spieler.
 plēasant geſällig, angenehm.
 plēasure Vergnügen.
 plēdge s. Pfand, Sicherheit;
 v. verpfänden.
 plōdder Kleinhändler; Grübler.
 plōugh Pflug; pflügen.
 ply bearbeiten, ausüben.
 pōcket Taſche.
 pōet Dichter.
 pōetaster Dichterling.
 pōetry Dichtung.
 pōint Punkt.
 pōison Gift; vergiften.
 police (i = ē) Polizei.
 pōlished poliert, geglättet, ver-
 ſchönert.
 polīte höſlich, artig || — letters
 ſchöne Wiſſenſchaften.
 pōlitics Politif.
 pōmp Pracht.
 pōmpous prächtig.
 poor-rate (ū) Armenſteuer.
 pōpulace Pöbel.
 pōpular(ly) volksmäßig, im
 Volksmund.
 populātion Bevölkerung.
 pōpulous volkreich.
 pōrt Hafen.
 portēnt Vorbedeutung, Anzei-
 pōrter Laſt-, Packträger. [chen.
 pōrtion Teil.
 poſition Stellung.
 pōssible möglich.
 poſtērity Nachwelt.
 pōund Pfund.
 pōur gießen, ſchütten: — forth
 ausgießen.

pöverty Armut.
 power Kraft, Macht. [bar.
 practicable praktisch, verwend=
 practice Praxis, Gebrauch.
 practise ausüben.
 praise loben; Lob.
 pray bitten, beten.
 preach predigen.
 preacher Prediger.
 precaution Vorsicht.
 precede vorhergehen.
 precinct Gebiet, Bezirk.
 precious kostbar, wertvoll.
 predict vorherjagen.
 predilection Vorliebe.
 pré-éminence Vorrang, Vorzug.
 pré-éminently hervorragend.
 préjudice Vorurteil.
 prélate Prälat.
 prepare vorbereiten.
 présence Gegenwart.
 present v. beschenken. [jezt.
 present a. gegenwärtig; at —
 preserve erhalten, retten.
 press (die) Presse. [dringen.
 press Gedränge || — on auf=
 pretty (i) hübsch, schön.
 pretender Prätendent.
 prevail on vorwiegen, durchge=
 prevent hindern, abhalten. [hen.
 prick v. stechen.
 pride Stolz.
 priest Priester.
 prince Fürst, Prinz.
 princely fürstlich.
 princess Fürstin, Prinzessin.
 principal hauptsächlich, Haupt...
 print drucken.
 printing Druck.
 private geheim, Privat...
 privilege Vorrecht.
 privy geheim.
 probably wahrscheinlich.
 proceed vorgehen, verfahren.
 proceeding Verfahren.
 produce hervorbringen.
 produce Produkt.

profession Beruf.
 profit Nutzen.
 profound tief.
 profusely übermäßig.
 project 1. entwerfen, planen;
 2. sich erstrecken.
 projector Projektentwerfer.
 prolong verlängern.
 pronounce aussprechen.
 promptly schnelligst.
 proof (û) Beweis || be — against
 widerstehen; be — to aushal=
 ten, ertragen.
 proper(ly) eigentlich.
 property Eigentum.
 proportion Verhältnis, Anteil.
 propose vorschlagen.
 prorogue vertagen.
 proselyte Proselyt, Anhänger.
 prosper gedeihen, Glück haben.
 prosperity Wohlstand.
 prostrate niederfallen, sich nie=
 derwerfen.
 protect beschützen; — from be=
 schützen vor.
 protection Schutz.
 proud of stolz auf.
 proverb Sprichwort.
 provide versehen mit.
 prove (û) beweisen, sich erweisen.
 public öffentlich: in — öffent=
 lich
 publish veröffentlichen, heraus=
 pugnacious kampflustig. [geben.
 pull ziehen, reißen: — down
 niederreißen.
 pump (upon) darauf pumpen,
 unter die Pumpe nehmen.
 punctilious spitzfindig, empfind=
 punish bestrafen. [lich.
 punishable strafbar.
 purchase kaufen, erwerben.
 purchaser Käufer.
 Puritan Puritaner (Anhänger
 Cromwells).
 purport bedeuten, besagen.
 purpose Absicht, Zweck, Voratz.

pürse Börse.
 pursüe verfolgen, erstreben.
 pursüit Verfolgung, Streben.
 püşh stoßen, zerren.
 püt setzen, legen, stellen || — down
 niederschreiben; — up auf-
 richten, herstellen; — to death
 töten.

Quāil Wachtel.
 quālity Eigenschaft, Titel, Würde:
 man of — Standesperson.
 quāntity Menge, Größe.
 quārrel Streit; v. streiten, zan-
 quārter Viertel, Quartier. [fen.
 quēen Königin.
 quēstion 1. Frage; 2. bezwei-
 feln, fragen.
 quīet(ly) ruhig, still.
 quīte ganz, gänzlich.

Rābble Pöbel, Janhagel.
 rāg Lumpen, Feßen.
 rāge wüten; Wut.
 rāgged zerlumpt.
 rāil 1. Gitter; 2. Schiene.
 rāilroad Eisenbahn.
 rāinbow Regenbogen.
 rāiny regnerisch.
 rāise 1. erheben, aufheben; 2.
 aufbringen, aufnehmen (mo-
 rāmbles umherichweisen. [ney).
 rānk Rang, hoher Rang.
 rāpture, in — entzündet.
 rāre selten.
 rāt Ratte.
 rāther eher, vielmehr.
 rēach reichen, erreichen.
 rēad lesen.
 rēal wirklich, thatächlich.
 rēalm Königreich.
 rēally wirklich, in Wirklichkeit.
 rēason s. Grund, Ursache.
 rēason v. überdenken, erörtern.
 rēasoning Urteil, Bedenken.
 rēassüre wieder versichern, wie-
 der beruhigen.

rebuild wieder erbauen.
 recēive empfangen, erhalten.
 rēcent(ly) neu, neuerdings.
 recēptacle Behälter; Schlupf-
 winkel.
 recēption Empfang: — room
 Empfangszimmer.
 rēcognīse erkennen.
 rēd rot.
 rēek rauchen, dampfen nach.
 refēr to sich beziehen auf.
 refrāin sich enthalten, unter-
 halten.
 rēfuge Zufluchtsort.
 refutātion Widerlegung.
 refūte widerlegen.
 rēgal königlich.
 regārd v. ansehen, betrachten;
 s. — to Rücksicht auf.
 rēgent Regent.
 rēgion Gegend.
 rēgular(ly) regelmäßig. [ten.
 regulātion Anordnung, Statu-
 reign (ā) regieren; Regierung.
 reject verwerfen.
 relāte to sich beziehen auf.
 relātion Beziehung.
 rēlative(ly) bezüglich, in Bezieh-
 ung auf.
 relaxātion Erschlaffung, Zer-
 streuung.
 rēlics Überreste, Gebeine.
 religious religiös.
 relīquish einnehmen.
 remāin bleiben.
 remāins Überreste, Leichnam.
 remārk 1. bemerken; 2. Bemer-
 fung.
 remārkably bemerkenswert.
 remēmber (sich) erinnern.
 remēmbrance Erinnerung, Ge-
 dächtnis.
 remīnd erinnern.
 remīt nachlassen.
 remōdel umgestalten.
 remove (ū) ausziehen.
 rēnder service Dienst erweisen.

renew (ū) erneuern.
 renowned berühmt.
 repāir to sich begeben; *trans.*
 wiederherstellen.
 repâst Gastmahl.
 replēnish wieder füllen.
 repōrt 1. berichten, vortragen;
 2. Bericht.
 repōse ruhen; Ruhe.
 repōsitory Behälter, Lager.
 represēt vorstellen.
 repūblican Republikaner.
 requīre erfordern, verlangen.
 rēscue 1. (gewaltjam) befreien;
 2. Rettung.
 resēmbance Ähnlichkeit.
 resēmbles gleichen.
 resērvōir Behälter.
 resīde wohnen.
 rēsidence Wohnsitz, Aufenthalt.
 rēsident anjāssig.
 resīst widerstehen.
 rēsolūtion 1. Entschluß; 2. Be-
 scheid, Beschluß.
 rēsōlve one's self into commit-
 tee sich in ein Komitee kon-
 stituieren.
 resōrt 1. zusammenkommen; 2.
 Zusammenkunft, Besuch, Zu-
 resōurce Hilfsquelle. [flucht.
 respēct achten; Achtung.
 respēctable achtungswert.
 responsibīlity Verantwortlichkeit
 rēst Rest, die übrigen.
 rēstless rastlos, unruhig.
 rēstorātion Wiedereinsetzung.
 restrāint Zwang.
 restrict beschränken.
 retāin zurückhalten, behalten.
 rētinue Bedienten, Gefolge.
 retīre (sich) zurückziehen.
 retīred zurückgezogen, still.
 retūrn 1. Rückkehr; 2. zurückkeh-
 ren, zurückgeben; 3. erwidern.
 rēvel 1. Gelag; 2. schwärmen.
 rēverence 1. Ehrfurcht, Achtung;
 2. verehren.

rēvolūtion Umwälzung.
 rhyme Rhythmus, Reim.
 rīch(ly) reich, reichlich.
 rīg ausrüsten, aufstapeln.
 rīgging Tafelwerk.
 rīght *a.* recht, rechts; *s.* Recht.
 rīng 1. Ring; 2. Kreis, Zu-
 schauer; 3. Komitee || *v.* läu-
 ten, klingen.
 rīse 1. sich erheben, entstehen;
 2. aufgehen.
 rīsk Gefahr; riskieren.
 rītual Ritual, Kirchenordnung.
 rīval Nebenbuhler, Konkurrent.
 rīver Fluß, Strom.
 rīvulet Bach.
 rōad Straße.
 rōar tosen, brausen.
 rōbber Räuber.
 rōbe Amtskleid.
 rōe Fischrogen.
 rôisterer Schreier, Lärmer.
 rōll die Rolle: rolls Rolle, Akt,
 roof (ū) Dach. [Urkunde.
 room (ū) Zimmer, Raum.
 rōpe Seil, Tau.
 rōtten faul.
 rōugh (f) roh, rau; einfach.
 rôund herum, rund... um.
 rōw up hinaufrudern.
 rôyal königlich.
 rūbbish Schutt, Kot.
 rūdder Ruder.
 rūde roh, rau, hart.
 rūffian Raufbold, Räuber.
 rūin Ruine, Verderben.
 rūle Herrschaft, Regierung.
 rūler Herrscher.
 rūmour *s.* Lärm, Gerücht; *v.*
 (als Gerücht) verbreiten.
 rūn laufen, eilen.
 rūral ländlich.
 rūsh *s.* Anlauf, Stoß || — in
 hereinstürmen.
 Rūssia Rußland.
 Rūssian russisch, Russe.
 rūstic ländlich.

Sable Zobel, Zobelpelz.
 sacred heilig, geweiht.
 sacrifice Opfer; opfern.
 safe *a.* sicher; *s.* Wandschrank.
 safety Sicherheit.
 sail Segel; segeln.
 sailor Matrose.
 sake Ursache, Grund: *for* ...
 sake um ... willen.
 sale Verkauf.
 saloon (*û*) Empfangszimmer.
 salutary heilsam.
 salutation Begrüßung.
 salute begrüßen.
 same der= die= dasselbe, nämliche.
 sanction Weihe, Genehmigung.
 sanctuary Heiligtum.
 Saracen Muselman.
 sarcasm beißender Spott.
 satin Atlas.
 savage wild; Wilder.
 save retten, sparen, schonen;
 praep. außer.
 savings Ersparnisse.
 scaffold Gerüst, Schafott.
 scandalous anstößig, schändlich.
 scarcely kaum.
 scent *v.* duften, parfümieren.
 scheme (*k*) Schema, Plan.
 school (*û*) Schule.
 science Wissenschaft.
 scoop up (*û*) schaufeln, weg-
 führen.
 score 1. Kernholz, Pfosten; 2.
 Zahl von 20.
 scôurer Landstreicher.
 scream schreien, freischn.
 screen *v.* schirmen, verbergen.
 sculpture *v.* ausshauen, schnitzen.
 Scythian Scythe, scythisch.
 sea die See, Meer.
 seal Siegel.
 season Jahreszeit; Saison, Ba-
 dezeit, Schauspielzeit.
 seat sitzen; Sitz.
 seated sitzend.
 second zweiter.

secret geheim; Geheimniß.
 secretary Sekretär.
 secure(ly) sicher.
 security Sicherheit; landed —
 Garantie, Hypothek.
 sedan Tragstuhl.
 see sehen.
 seek suchen.
 seem scheinen.
 seldom selten.
 send senden, schicken: — *forth*
 ausschicken; — *up* hinauf-
 schicken.
 sense Gefühl, Stimmung, Sinn.
 separate trennen; *a.* getrennt.
 sequestration Beschlagnahme.
 serious ernstlich.
 serve dienen.
 session Sitzung, Sitzungsperiode.
 set setzen || — *at* heben auf;
 — *up* errichten, aufrichten;
 — *jewels* Juwelen einlegen;
 — *out for* abreisen nach; —
 forth beweisen, verkündigen.
 settlement Bestimmung, Ver-
 mächtniß.
 several mehrere.
 shade Schatten, Schattierung.
 shake *at* schütteln, schwingen
 gegen.
 sham *a.* unächt, Schein...
 shame Schande.
 share in Anteil haben an; *s.*
 1. Anteil; 2. Aktie.
 shave rasieren.
 shed Schuppen, Hütte.
 sheepish schüchtern, blöde.
 shelter Schutz, Obdach; schützen.
 shipping Verladung; Schiffswes-
 sen, Marine.
 shipwright Schiffbauer.
 shoot (*û*) 1. schießen; 2. schie-
 ben, treiben.
 shop Laden.
 shopkeeper Ladenbesitzer, Krä-
 shopman Krämer. [mer.
 shore Küste.

shôrt kurz: in — kurz, in fur-
 shôt Schuß. [zem.
 shōulder Schulter.
 shôût jauchzen, schreien.
 shōve 1. schieben, stoßen; 2. sich
 fortbewegen.
 shōw Schau, Gepränge.
 shower Regenschauer.
 shrink zusammenschrumpfen, zu-
 rückbeben, zurückschrecken.
 shrubbery Staude, Gesträuch.
 shudder Schauer.
 shūn meiden, sich scheuen.
 shyness Zurückhaltung.
 sick krank.
 side Seite.
 siēge Belagerung.
 sight, by — von Ansehen.
 sign v. bezeichnen.
 signal deutlich, offenkundig, auf-
 fallend.
 signature Unterschrift.
 silence Stillschweigen.
 silent still, schweigend.
 silk Seide.
 simply einfach.
 since seit, seitdem.
 single einzeln, vereinzelt.
 singular einzig, sonderbar.
 Sir 1. Herr (Anrede); 2. Titel
 des Barons.
 sit sitzen.
 site 1. Lage; 2. Baustelle.
 sitting Sitzung.
 sitting-room Gesellschaftszimmer.
 situated gelegen.
 skilfully geschickt.
 slight leicht, geringfügig.
 sloop (û) Korvette.
 slowly langsam.
 smârt v. schmerzen, leiden.
 smattering oberflächliche Kennt-
 nis.
 smile lächeln. [nis.
 smōke rauchen; Rauch.
 snēak schleichen, kriechen.
 snēer 1. hohnlachen; 2. Spöttelei.
 snipe Schnepfe.

snōw Schnee.
 snūff Schnupftabak.
 snūff-box Schnupftabaksdose.
 sōcial(ly) gesellig.
 society Gesellschaft.
 sōil Grund, Boden.
 sōjourn v. verweilen.
 sōldier Soldat.
 sōlemn (n st.) feierlich.
 solidity Dauerhaftigkeit.
 sōlitude Einsamkeit, Einöde.
 sōlvency Zahlungsfähigkeit.
 sōme ein, irgend ein.
 sōmetimes bisweilen.
 sōmewhere irgendwo.
 soon (û) bald.
 sōre wund.
 sōrt Art, Gattung.
 sōurce Quelle.
 sōūth südlich; Süden.
 sōūthern südlich.
 sōvereign Goldmünze.
 Sōvereign Herrscher.
 spāce Raum.
 spācious geräumig.
 Spāin Spanien.
 spāre sparen, schonen.
 spēak sprechen, aussprechen.
 spēaker Sprecher, Vorsitzender.
 spēcial speziell, besonder.
 spēcimen Muster.
 spēctacle Schauspiel.
 speculātion Berechnung.
 speculātor Speculant.
 spēedily eilig.
 spēll Zauber.
 spīce Gewürz.
 spīre Kirchturm.
 spīt Bratpieß.
 spīte, in — of trotz.
 splāsh bespritzen.
 splēndid(ly) glänzend.
 splēndour Glanz.
 spōnge Schwamm.
 spōrtsman Jagdfreund.
 spōt Platz, Ort.
 sprēad (sich) verbreiten.

spring Quelle.
 squālid schmutzig.
 squāre *a.* viereckig, Quadrat...;
 s. 1. Viereck; 2. mit Gebäu-
 den umgebene Anlage.
 squātter Eindringling, Ansiedler.
 squīre Landjunfer.
 stability Stetigkeit, Zahlungsfähigkeit.
 stāge 1. Station; 2. Bühne.
 stāircase Treppe, Treppenhaus.
 stālk (1 *st.*) Stengel, Halm.
 stāll Bude, Stand.
 stānd stehen || — test Probe be-
 stehen; — one's ground stand-
 halten.
 stāple Markt, Stapelplatz,
 stār Stern.
 stāre at anstarren.
 stāte Stand; Staat.
 stātely stattlich.
 stātesman Staatsmann.
 stāy bleiben: — behind zurück-
 stēal (sich) stehlen. [*bleiben.*]
 stēamer Dampfschiff.
 stēm Schiffschnabel.
 stēnch Gestank.
 stērn Steuer. [*der.*]
 still (immer) noch, immer (wie-
 stōp anhalten, Halt machen ||
 — payment Zahlung einstel-
 stōrmy stürmisch. [*ten.*]
 stōry 1. Geschichte; 2. Stockwerk,
 Geschloß.
 strānd Strand, Ufer.
 strānge seltsam, fremd.
 strānger Fremder.
 strēet Straße.
 strēngth Stärke, Kraft.
 strēnuous(ly) hartnäckig.
 strētch (sich) erstrecken.
 strictly genau.
 strike out streichen.
 strīng *v.* aufziehen, aufreihen.
 strīp plündern.
 strōng(ly) stark.
 stūd Marstall.

stūdy studieren; Studium.
 stūff Stoff.
 stūmble stolpern.
 stupēdous erstaunlich.
 stūrgeon Stör.
 style Stil, Zeitrechnung.
 stȳ Schweinstall.
 subdivīson Unterabteilung.
 sūbject 1. Gegenstand; 2. Un-
 terthan.
 submit to unterbreiten, sich un-
 terwerfen.
 subscribe zeichnen, unterschrei-
 subscriber Zeichner. [*ben.*]
 sūbsequently in der Folge.
 sūburb Vorstadt, Rand.
 sūbūrbān vorstädtisch, Vor-
 stadt...
 succēed folgen; I — in es glückt
 succēss Erfolg. [*mir.*]
 succēssful erfolgreich.
 succēssion Folge.
 sūch solch.
 sūdden, on a — plötzlich.
 sūffer leiden, dulden.
 sufficient genügend.
 sūgar (sh) Zucker.
 suggēst eingeben, einflüstern.
 sūit to geziemen.
 sūitor Bewerber, Streber.
 sūm Summe.
 sūmmon auffordern.
 sūmmons Aufforderung.
 sūmptuous kostspielig.
 sūn Sonne.
 Sūnday Sonntag.
 sūnrīse Sonnenaufgang.
 sūnset Sonnenuntergang.
 sūp zu Abend essen.
 supērb prächtig.
 supērior to höher als, überlegen.
 supplȳ *s.* Unterstützung, Beitrag.
 suppōrt *v.* ertragen.
 supposē vermuten.
 sūrgeon Wundarzt.
 surprīse Überraschung; über-
 surrōūd umgeben. [*raschen.*]

suspect argwöhnen.
 swagger großthun, prahlen.
 swallow v. verschlingen.
 swarm with wimmeln vor.
 sweärer Beschwörer.
 Swēden Schweden.
 Swēdish schwedisch.
 swindler Schwindler.
 swōrd (w. st.) Schwert, Degen.
 sympathize mitfühlen.

Table Tisch.

tāil 1. Schweif, Ende; 2. hinterer, unterer Teil.
 tāilor Schneider.
 tāint 1. beschmutzen; 2. flecken.
 tāke nehmen, beanspruchen || —
 up wieder aufnehmen; — one's
 seat seinen Sitz einnehmen;
 — boat ein Boot besteigen;
 — the wall oben gehen; —
 a ply sich gewöhnen; — one's
 turn an die Reihe kommen.
 tālk (l. st.) plaudern; Geklapper.
 tāllow Talg.
 tālly Kerbholz, Schnit.
 tāpestry tapezieren.
 tār Teer.
 tāssel Quaste.
 tāste Geschmack; kosten.
 tāx Steuer, Zoll.
 tēar Thräne, Zähre.
 tēll sagen, erzählen || — down
 auszahlen.
 tēllership Kassierstelle.
 tēmpēr Beschaffenheit, Stim-
 mung, Gemüt.
 tēmpērāment Verfassung.
 tēmplar 1. Tempelherr; 2. Zu-
 tēmpel Tempel. [rist.
 tēnant Mieter, Lehensmann.
 tēnd to zielen auf.
 tērm 1. Grenze; 2. Frist, Ter-
 min; 3. Ausdruck.
 tērmagant wild, zänfisch.
 tērrace Balken, plattes Dach,
 tērrible schrecklich. [Söller.

tērritory Gebiet.
 tērror Schrecken.
 tēssellate würfeln, aus-, ein-
 legen.
 tēst 1. Probe; 2. Beurteilung.
 thān denn, als (nach Comp.).
 thēn dann, damals.
 thēorist Theoretiker.
 there (ā) dort, dorthin.
 therefore (ā) deshalb, deswegen.
 thiēf Dieb.
 thīn dünn, mager.
 thīnk denken, glauben; für et-
 was halten.
 thīrd dritte; Drittel.
 thīther dorthin, dahin.
 thōugh obgleich, ob schon.
 thrēadneedle Zwirnnadel.
 thrēshold Schwelle.
 thrīce dreimal.
 thrīft Sparjamkeit, Wohlstand.
 thrōne Thron.
 thrōng Haufe; sich drängen.
 thrōugh durch, hindurch.
 thrōughōūt durch ganz.
 thrōw werfen, schleudern.
 thrūst stoßen.
 thūs so, derart.
 tīdings Nachricht, Neuigkeiten.
 tīe 1. Band; 2. binden.
 tīll bis.
 tīll s. Schublade, Kasse.
 tīme Zeit; Mal.
 tīmid furchtsam.
 tīpple zechen.
 tītle Titel.
 to zu, an, in, auf, nach, bis.
 tobācco Tabak.
 togēther zusammen.
 tōil 1. Mühe, Arbeit; 2. arbei-
 ten, sich plagen.
 tōlerable erträglich.
 tōn Tonne.
 tōnnage Last, Tonnengehalt,
 Tonnenzahl.
 too (ū) 1. zu sehr, allzu; 2. auch,
 ebenfalls.

tōp Gipfel, Spitze.
 tōpic Rubrik, Gegenstand.
 tōrrent Strom, Guß.
 toūch v. berühren, erreichen;
 s. Berührung.
 tōwards gegen (Richtung).
 tower 1. Turm; 2. sich aufstür-
 town Stadt. [men.
 trāce s. Spur; v. nachspüren,
 entwerfen.
 trāde Handel, Verkehr, Geschäft.
 trāder Händler, Kaufmann.
 trāffic handeln; Handel.
 trāgedy Trauerspiel.
 trāin Gefolge.
 trāinband Bürgerwehr.
 tranquillity Ruhe, Stille.
 transāction Unterhandlung, Ver-
 transfēr übertragen. [richtung.
 transfōrm verwandeln.
 translātor Übersetzer.
 trāvel v. reisen.
 trēasure Schatz.
 trēasurer Schatzmeister.
 trēasury Schatzkammer, Schatz-
 trēat behandeln. [amt.
 trēatise Traktat, Abhandlung.
 trēe Baum; cross — Quer-
 tribūnal Gerichtshof. [stange.
 tribute Tribut.
 troop (ū) Trupp, Schaar; troops
 Truppen.
 trouble 1. Verwirrung; 2. ver-
 wirren, stören.
 trūst anvertrauen, vertrauen.
 trūth Wahrheit.
 trȳ versuchen, probieren.
 Türk Türke.
 Turkey Türkei.
 tūrn wenden, sich w.; umschiffen
 || — up aufstellen, aufrollen;
 — the head den Kopf ver-
 drehen; — into sich verwand-
 eln in; serve one's — einem
 passen.
 tūrmoil Unruhe.
 turmōil beunruhigen.

twist v. drehen, flechten.
 tȳranny Tyrannei.
 tȳrant Tyrann.

Unāble unfähig.
 unbēnd sich gehen lassen.
 undefēded ungeschützt.
 ūnder unter.
 undergō ertragen, ausstehen.
 understānd verstehen.
 undertāke unternehmen.
 unēasiness Ungemach.
 unequivocal unzweideutig, un-
 zweifelhaft.
 unfāir unschön, unehrlich.
 unfitted ungeeignet.
 unfortunately unglücklicherweise,
 leider.
 ungrāceful reizlos, ungeschällig.
 unintēded unbeabsichtigt.
 unīte vereinigen.
 unīted vereint.
 ūnity Einheit.
 univērsal allgemein.
 unknōwn unbekannt.
 unhāppily unglücklicherweise.
 unnōticed unbeachtet.
 unrequited unvergolten.
 unscrūpulous gewissenlos.
 untinctured ungefärbt.
 unūsual(ly) ungewöhnlich.
 uphōld stützen, erhalten.
 upōn auf, über, an.
 ūpper ober.
 ūpright ehrlich, offen.
 upsēt umstürzen.
 ūsage Gebrauch, Sitte.
 ūse v. gebrauchen, verwenden;
 s. Gebrauch: in — gebräuch-
 ūseful nützlich. [lich.
 ūsual gewöhnt, gewohnt.
 ūsurer Wucherer.
 ūtter(ly) äußerst.

Vaccinātion Kuhpockenimpfung.
 vāgrant unstät.
 vāin, in — vergeblich.

vāluable kostbar.
 vāluē Wert; schätzen.
 vānquish besiegen.
 variēty Verschiedenheit.
 vārious verschiedenartig.
 vāry wechseln, sich ändern.
 vāst groß, weit.
 vāult Gewölbe.
 vāunt preisen, rühmen.
 vēlvet Sammt.
 vēnt one's self sich Luft machen.
 vēnture wagen.
 vērgē Rand, Saum.
 vērmin Ungeziefer.
 vēry sehr.
 vēssel 1. Gefäß; 2. Schiff.
 vēteran alt, ausgedient.
 vexātion Ärger.
 vicinity Nachbarschaft.
 view (ū) 1. Blick, Gesicht; 2. Absicht; 3. Ansicht; 4. Einsicht, Prüfung.
 villa Landhaus.
 village Dorf.
 violēce Heftigkeit.
 violēnt heftig.
 visit besuchen; Besuch.
 vivid(ly) lebhaft.
 vōlume Band.
 vōluntarily freiwillig.
 vōtē 1. Stimme; 2. abstimmen.
 vūlgar gewöhnlich, gemein.

Wäiter Kessner.

wāinscot v. täfeln, verkleiden.
 wālk (l st.) Spaziergang; gehen.
 wāll Mauer, Wand.
 wārmth Wärme, Blut.
 wānder wandern.
 wānt v. fehlen, ermangeln: — in Mangel haben an; wünschen.
 wār Krieg. [lager.
 wārehouse Magazin, Waren=
 wārrant 1. Recht, Berechtigung;
 2. Vollmacht, Steckbrief.
 wātch v. bewachen, aufpassen.
 wātch s. (Taschen-)Uhr.

wātchman Wächter.
 wāterspout Wasserröhre.
 wāx Wachs.
 wāy 1. Weg, Strecke; 2. Weise
 || give — nachgeben, Platz
 wēak schwach. [machen.
 wēalth Wohlstand, Reichthum.
 wēalthy wohlhabend, reich.
 wēapon Waffe.
 wēār tragen (von Kleidern).
 wēary müde; überdrüssig.
 wēather Wetter.
 wēek Woche.
 wēep weinen.
 wēight (ā) Gewicht.
 wēlcome v. begrüßen.
 wēst Westen; westlich.
 wēstern westlich.
 wēstward westwärts.
 whāt 1. was; 2. für that which.
 whātever alles, was.
 whēel 1. Rad; 2. auf Rädern fahren.
 whēn wenn, als.
 whēnēver jedesmal wenn.
 whēre (ā) wo, wohin.
 whēther ob; — ... or ob ... oder.
 whīch welch(er).
 whīle während.
 whīm Grille, Laune.
 whīspēr flüstern; Geflüster.
 whīte weiß.
 whōēver wer auch immer, jeder
 whōle (w st.) ganz, gesamt. [der.
 whōlly (w st.) gänzlich.
 whȳ warum?
 wiēld schwingen, regieren.
 wīfe Gattin.
 wīg Perücke.
 wīll s. Wille.
 wīnd Wind.
 wīndow Fenster.
 wīsh wünschen; Wunsch.
 wīth mit, bei.
 wīthīn innerhalb.
 wīthōūt ohne.
 wītness Zeuge.

wolf (ù) Wolf.
 wolverine (ù) (nordamerikan.)
 Vielfraß.
 woman (ù) Frau, Weib.
 wönder Wunder; sich wundern.
 wood (ù) Holz, Wald.
 woodcock (ù) Waldschneepfe.
 wooden (ù) hölzern.
 wörd Wort.
 wörk Werk, Schöpfung; v. ar-
 beiten, schaffen.
 wörkman Arbeiter.
 wörld Welt.
 wörth a. wert; s. Wert.
 wörthy wert, würdig.
 woûnd verwunden, Wunde.
 wrâth (w st.) Zorn, Grimm.
 wrēath (w st.) 1. Locke; 2. Kranz;
 3. Windung.
 wrēched (w st.) elend, unglück-
 lich.
 wrīng (w st.) 1. drehen, aus-
 winden; 2. erpressen.

wrīte (w st.) schreiben.
 wrīter (w st.) Schriftsteller.
 wrīting (w st.) Schrift.

Yacht (yöt) Nacht (Segelfahr-
 zeug) zum Sport.
 yârd 1. Elle; 2. Hof.
 yârdarm Stoc der Raa (Segel-
 stange); die Hälfte des Schif-
 fes vom Mast zum einen Ende.
 yēar Jahr.
 yēarly jährlich.
 yēllow gelb.
 yeōmanry die Freisassen.
 yēt 1. noch; 2. doch, dennoch.
 yiēld nachgeben, gewähren.
 young jung.
 yoūth Jugend, Jüngling.

Zēalous for eifrig bedacht auf.

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der Namen, welche in den Anmerkungen erklärt sind.

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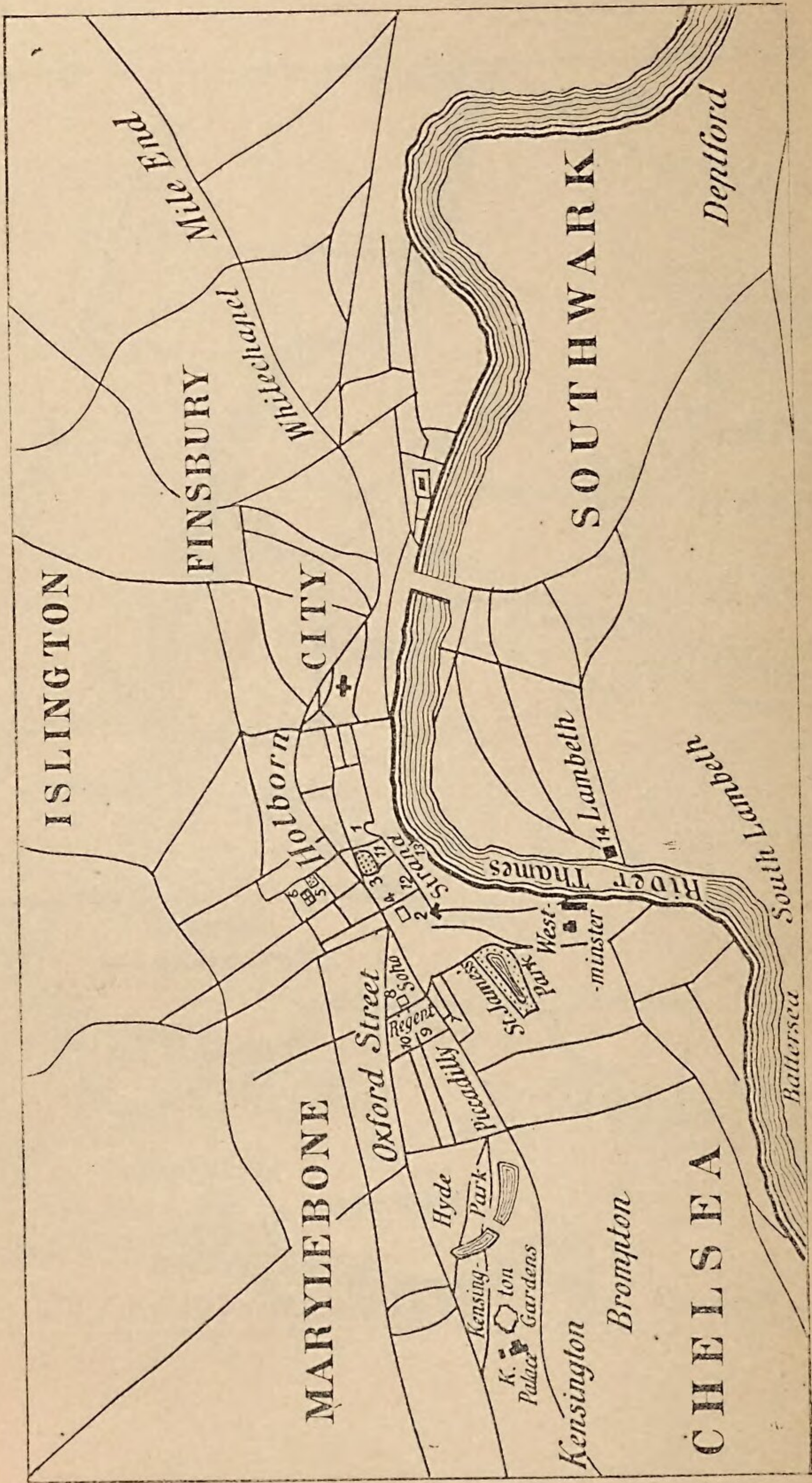
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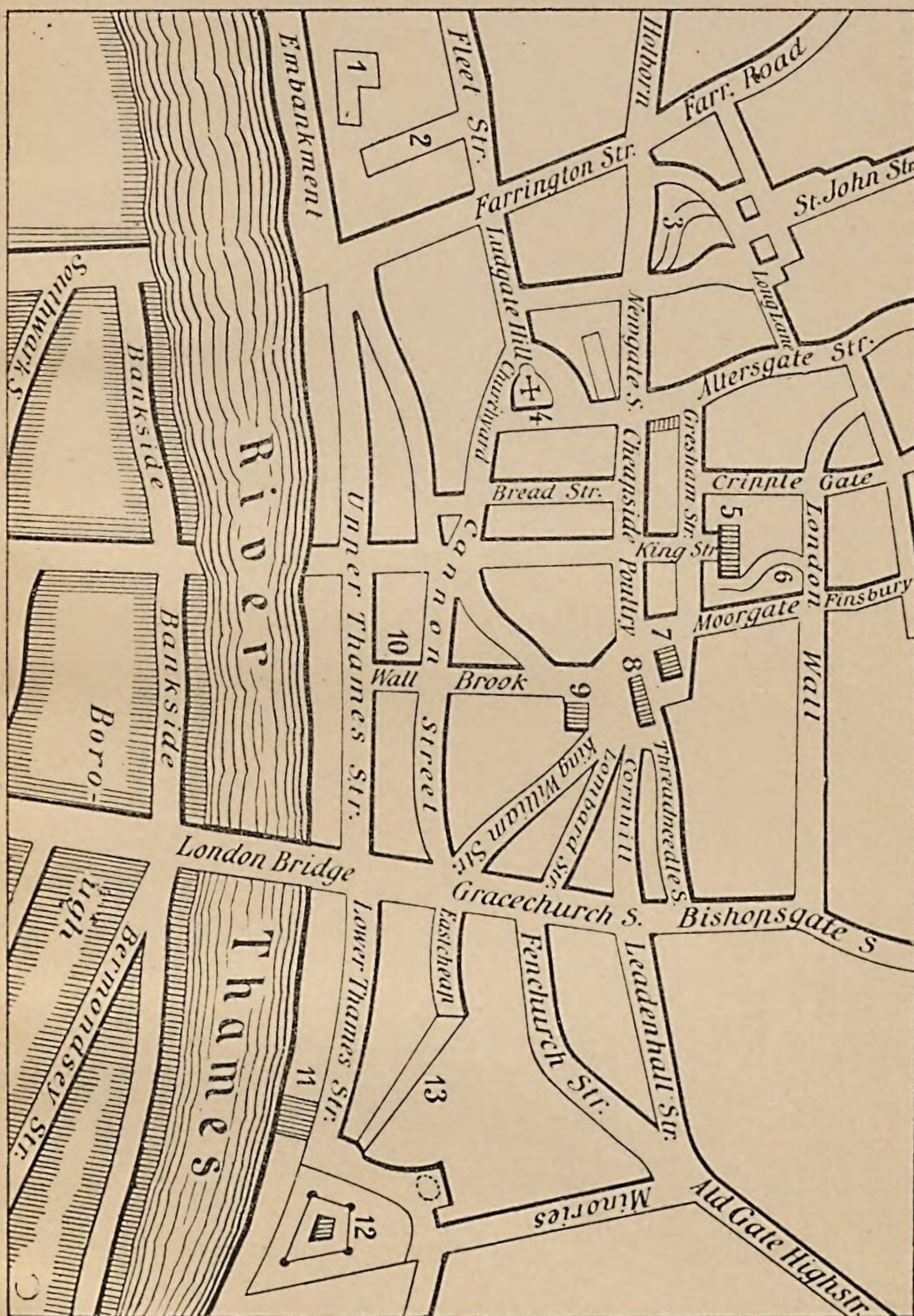
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